

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

LIBYA

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2020

ISSUED FEBRUARY 2020



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Foreword by the Humanitarian Coordinator

Libya enters 2020 with a real opportunity for peace, stability and prosperity but also a great risk of continued conflict. My assumption, five months ago, of responsibilities as the Humanitarian Coordinator for Libya coincided with a time of intense geopolitical dynamics and increased escalation of hostilities especially in and around Tripoli. Tens of thousands of Libyans, as well as an increasing number of vulnerable migrants and refugees, continue to endure untold hardship and suffering. A country that should be enjoying its rightful place among upper middle-income countries, Libya is instead engulfed in a persistent economic crisis. The already fragile governance system, especially that responsible for delivering basic services, has been tested to the limits by the protracted conflict and the result is a growing level of shortages in health care, education, water, sanitation, electricity and other essential services.

The increasing use of explosive weapons has resulted in civilian casualties, displacement and destruction and damage of critical civilian infrastructure, such as hospitals and schools. Conflict and insecurity impact people's ability to move freely and access basic services. Humanitarian actors operating in Libya have faced different layers of access challenges and constraints. The escalation of the conflict, and resultant political divide, has created an unpredictable environment for timely and credible humanitarian response.

Despite all these challenges, I have also been impressed by the resilience of the people of this country to cope with the hardships they face on a daily basis. Libyans have shown exceptional commitment and solidarity to supporting and assisting each other. The largest humanitarian operation in Libya is, therefore, delivered by Libyans themselves!

The future of Libya is very much in the hands of the Libyans. Progress on the political process and associated security and economic / financial tracks agreed upon in the Berlin process are essential in ensuring sustainable pathways to stability, peace and prosperity. Peace remains a critical pre-requisite for stemming the growing humanitarian crisis and for Libya to get back on track to pursue recovery, medium and long-term development inspired by Libya's national development priorities, Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

It is against this backdrop that we are launching the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP-2020). This plan has been developed in recognition that the key responsibility for providing assistance lies with the Libyan authorities. However, continuing challenges faced by local authorities around governance mechanisms means that the international humanitarian community will continue to fill critical gaps

in the short term. Of those in need, we plan on reaching around 345,000 people with assistance this year and for that we are seeking to raise \$115 million. While the funding requirement is smaller than last year, it does not mean that needs have reduced. This is simply a gigantic effort to have a more focused and prioritized plan that will act as a catalyst to unblock Libyan systems, both at national and local levels, to play the greater part of provision of support in the different sectors.

The HRP-2020 is one piece of a larger set of systems and plans to ensure hardships faced by a growing number of people in Libya can be mitigated. We are committed to working closely with the national and local authorities, as well as our stabilization and development partners, and the people of Libya to create a strong foundation on which to address people's needs and build resilience of communities.

This plan is an inclusive document, a product which resulted from a robust consultative process that also physically brought together Libyan stakeholders from all over the country with national and international partners in October and November 2019, and more recently in January 2020. A wide spectrum of views and experiences that are critical to ensure we provide an effective, principled and prioritized humanitarian response were therefore captured in the HRP-2020.

I sincerely thank our partners for all the good work done so far and for the donors that have continued their support to humanitarian action in Libya. I am confident that the HRP-2020 provides a solid framework for ensuring the centrality of protection, effective delivery of assistance and building community cohesion, all in a coordinated and collaborative way that reinforces complementarities between the national and local authorities, the humanitarian community, stabilization efforts and longer-term sustainable development.

Financing this Humanitarian Response Plan, from both Libyan and traditional international donor community sources, is an expectation that we hold dear and one which, when met, will translate into easing the hardship for a significant number of civilians impacted by this tragic conflict that has engulfed Libya.

Yacoub El Hillo
Humanitarian Coordinator
United Nations Resident Coordinator
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
State of Libya

Response Plan Overview

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS
0.9M	0.3M	115M	25



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In 2020, the humanitarian community will aim to reach around 345,000 people, 39 per cent of the 893,000 people identified to be in need of humanitarian assistance. These are people that have met the ‘extreme’ and ‘catastrophic’ categories under the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) severity scaling (indicating acute severity) as a result of a partial or total collapse of living standards and basic services, increased reliance on negative coping strategies, and widespread physical and mental harm. The response will target five groups identified as particularly vulnerable –internally displaced persons (IDPs), non-displaced conflict-affected Libyans, highly vulnerable returnees, and migrants and refugees impacted by the crisis – across the 22 mantikas of the country.

Based on assessed needs, the response prioritizes the provision of life-saving food, shelter, health, protection and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance, livelihoods support and improved access to basic and essential services. Additionally, capacity building, technical training and awareness raising with national and local authorities and

humanitarian partners, are priority activities, as well as strengthening coordination and evidence-based needs analysis.

Protection remains at the core of the response. Specific protection activities and services complement interventions in health, shelter, food and non-food items (NFIs), WASH and education, ensuring a response that seeks to reduce protection risks while addressing needs.

Integrated response modalities, such as the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), will remain a key feature to strengthen inter-sectoral complementarity and maintain the flexibility and speed required in Libya’s volatile operating environment. Integrated response approaches are also built around key thematic areas of intervention or geographical locations of people in need, such as detention centres and areas of displacement.

There is an increased focus on a more people-centered and more accountable response through the establishment of an Inter-Agency common feedback mechanism (CFM).

Response by Strategic Objective

S01: Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.

About 339,000 people will be targeted under this objective that seeks to ensure the safety, security and dignity of vulnerable groups in line with international legal standards by providing emergency life-saving food, water, shelter and non-food items, as well as cash assistance, in addition to essential and protection services.

The response will also focus on access to quality and timely cross-sectoral basic services, including: formal and non-formal education services; health care, through a minimum package of integrated health care at primary and second levels and through mobile teams; protection assistance services, structured psychosocial support and community-based protection initiatives, particularly for children and women at risk and GBV survivors; and provision of safe water and sanitation services and solid waste management.

Emerging needs due to escalations in conflict or natural disasters, particularly for families displaced or migrants on the move, will be addressed through the RRM and by providing integrated assistance, including food, basic WASH items, NFIs, dignity kits and baby kits.



This objective also includes support for small scale rehabilitation to damaged education, health and WASH facilities, as well as to existing shelters, such as collective centres, unfinished buildings and other emergency shelter spaces. This is to ensure people have access to improved living conditions as well as safe and secure access to services that address their needs.

S02: Enhance national and local authorities' capacity to respond and strengthen community resilience to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.

Around 115,000 people will be targeted under this objective, which includes building the capacity of health care providers and community health workers for the provision of essential health services, and of teachers and other education personnel in child-centered pedagogy. It will also include capacity building of both educational and health personnel on the provision of mental health and psychosocial support. Health facilities will be supported with health services and commodities, including medical teams. Agricultural, livestock and fishery systems will be supported through agricultural inputs, tools and materials.

A critical component will be strengthening the capacity of local and national authorities and civil society to identify protection risks and needs, and for protection advocacy. This will include prevention, risk mitigation and response for gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection cases, as well as explosive hazard risk education and mitigation.

Activities will also aim to increase engagement with and participation of local actors, particularly local and national authorities, on assessment methodologies and information management to further strengthen the data and analysis on which response planning is built. Capacity building for sector partners will be undertaken to increase response capacities.

#	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
S01	Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.	869 k	339 k 
S02	Enhance national and local authorities' capacity to respond and strengthen community resilience to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.	295 k	115 k 

Needs and Planned Response

PEOPLE IN NEED

0.9 M

PEOPLE TARGETED

0.3 M

TREND (2016-2020)



WOMEN

34%

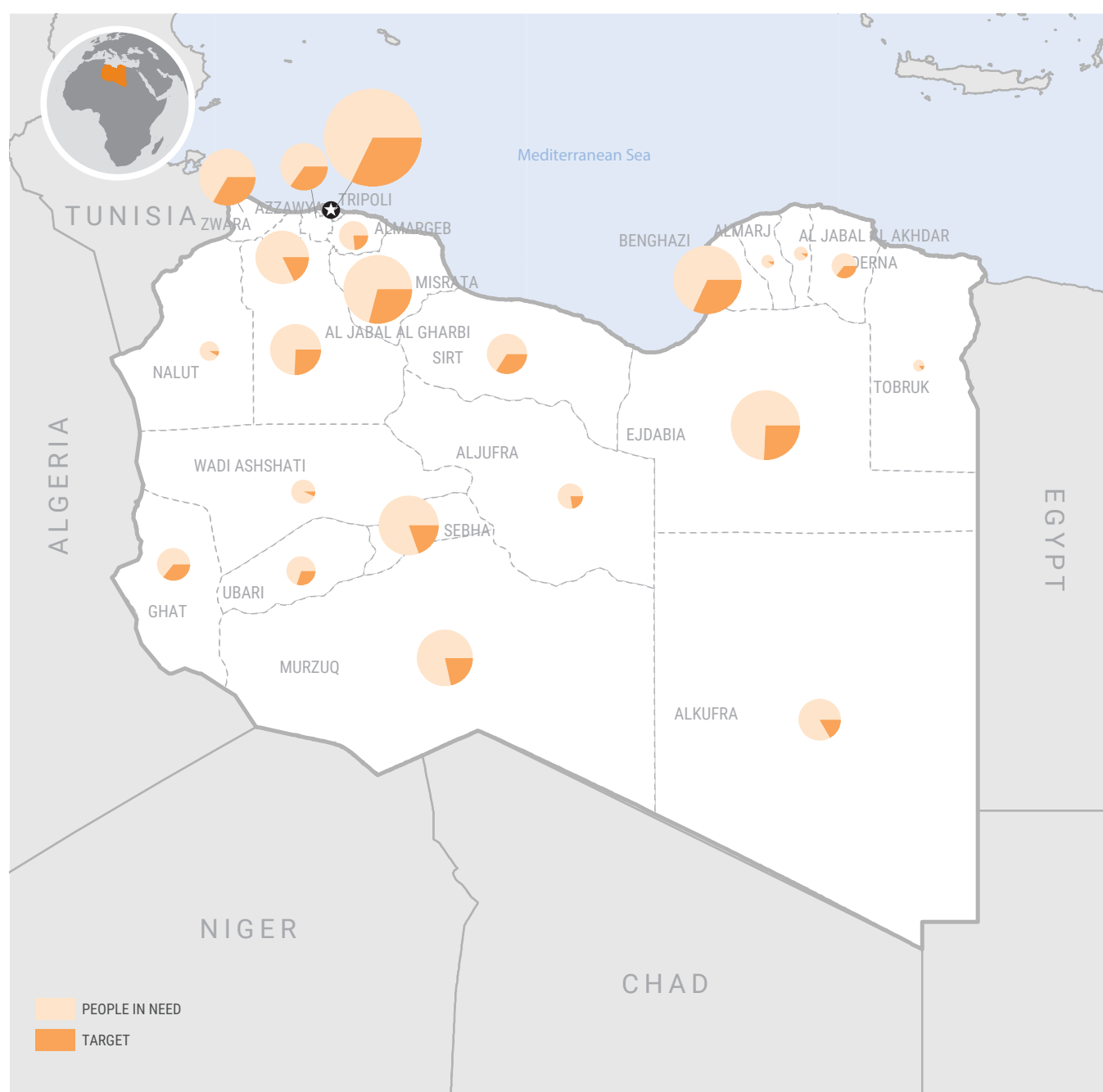
CHILDREN

30%

WITH DISABILITY

15%

Overview map



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HRP Key Figures

Humanitarian Response by Targeted Groups

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	% TARGETED
Internally displaced people	216 k	97 k	45%
Returnees	74 k	66 k	89%
Non-displaced	278 k	49 k	18%
Migrants	276 k	86 k	31%
Refugees	48 k	48 k	100%

Humanitarian Response by Gender

GENDER	IN NEED	TARGETED	% TARGETED VS PIN	% OUT OF OVERALL TARGET
Boys	177 k	53 k	30%	15%
Girls	91 k	49 k	54%	14%
Men	412 k	126 k	31%	37%
Women	212 k	116 k	55%	34%

Humanitarian Response by Age

AGE	IN NEED	TARGETED	% TARGETED
Children (0 - 17)	268 k	103 K	30%
Adults (18 - 59)	598 k	230 K	67%
Elders (60+)	27 K	12 K	3%

Humanitarian Response for Persons with Disability

GENDER	IN NEED	TARGETED	% TARGETED
Persons with disabilities	134 k	52 k	15%

Target by Sector

SECTOR	PEOPLE TARGETED
Protection - Mine Action	345 K
Emergency Telecommunication	212 K
Health	203 K
WASH	145 K
Protection - Child Protection	139 K
Food Security	137 K
Protection	128 K
Protection - GBV	100 K
Education	83 K
Shelter and Non-Food Items	81 K
Overall Target	345 K

Financial Requirements by Sector

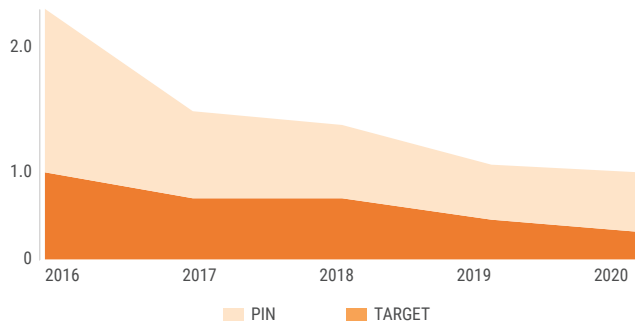
SECTOR	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Education	\$8.0 M
Emergency Telecommunication	\$1.0 M
Food Security	\$15.0 M
Health	\$29.7 M
General Protection*	\$14.2 M
Protection - Mine Action	\$7.5 M
Protection - GBV	\$6.8 M
Protection - Child Protection	\$6.6 M
Shelter and Non-Food Items	\$7.0 M
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	\$5.1 M
Coordination and Common Services	\$14.0 M
Total	\$114.9

* The Protection funding requirement includes the Cash working group component requirements which form part of the Protection Sector in 2020

Historic Trends

Humanitarian Response (2016 - 2020)

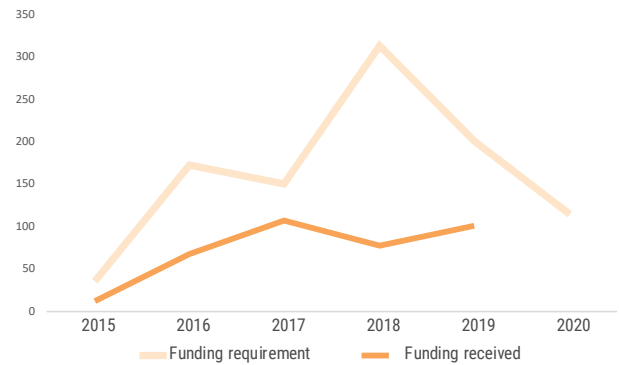
In millions of people



During the past four years, Libya has seen an overall decrease in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance from 2.4 million people in 2016 to 893,000 in 2020. In 2019, 400,000 people were reached with some kind of humanitarian assistance, against a target of

Financial Requirements (2016 - 2020)

In millions of US\$



552,000 people. The number of people reached was 72 per cent of the 823,000 estimated to be in need. While the level of funding since 2016 has increased in overall terms, from \$67 million in 2016 to \$103 million in 2019, it has decreased as a proportion over the same time period.

YEAR OF APPEAL	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	% FUNDED
2016	2.4 M	1.3 M	166 M	67 M	39%
2017	1.3 M	941 k	151 M	108 M	71%
2018	1.1 M	940 k	313 M	78 M	25%
2019	823 k	552 k	202 M	103 M	51%
2020	893 k	345 k	115 M	-	-



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Context of the crisis

Since 2011, Libya has been affected by political, security and economic volatility. An escalation in conflict and insecurity since September 2018 remained largely localised. Successive Libyan governments have struggled to assert control over the country, with instability allowing rival political parties and armed militias to compete for power and control over key territories and strategic assets. Governance structures have been eroded, state institutions weakened, and the economy damaged. With each passing year, people have struggled to withstand the impact of a crisis that has destabilized the country and driven humanitarian needs.

On 4 April 2019 the Libyan National Army (LNA) launched an offensive to seize control of Tripoli, triggering a mobilization of counterforces operating under the command of the Government of National Accord (GNA). The conflict has become protracted, focused mostly in southern parts of Tripoli. However, fighting, particularly in the last months of 2019, has increasingly moved into populated areas, causing further civilian casualties and displacement. For 2019, 656 civilian casualties (287 killed and 369 injured) were documented, reflecting an 11 per cent increase on 2018.¹ As of January 2020, around 149,000 people have fled their homes.²

In July 2019, a three-point peace plan, including provisions for a truce between the parties, an international conference, and a Libyan-owned consultative process, was presented to the UN Security Council in an effort to deescalate fighting, resolve the conflict and return all parties to the political process. Amidst increasing international involvement in the conflict and growing risk of regional escalation, an international conference was convened in Berlin on 19 January 2020. The conference aimed to solidify a fragile mid-January truce and create an enabling international environment for a Libyan solution to the conflict.

A re-escalation of conflict would risk a serious and potentially immediate humanitarian deterioration – around 749,000 people are estimated to be in areas affected by clashes, including almost 345,000 people who remain in frontline areas³. The situation in the south of the country remains volatile and while the security situation in the eastern region has remained relatively calm, sporadic clashes continue to occur and there are regular reports of kidnappings, forced disappearances and assassinations.

Conflict has resulted in severe damage to housing and civilian infrastructure across the country, impacting living conditions.

This, coupled with increasing demand due to IDP arrivals, has led to shortages in adequate shelter options in many locations, and associated increases in rental costs, impacting the more than 343,000 IDPs and 447,000 returnees across the country. Armed conflict has left many areas contaminated with explosive hazards, putting people at risk, as well as hindering the safe return of IDPs, restricting access for humanitarian workers, and impeding early recovery.

Once a high middle-income country, years of war and instability have sent the economy into a downward spiral. According to the UN Development Programme's 2019 Human Development Index, Libya's ranking has fallen 43 places from 67th in 2010 to 110th in 2019⁴. This drop in performance is felt by Libya's people mainly through the collapse of public services, especially education and health; higher prices of food and fuel due to cuts in subsidies; conflict-related loss of shelter and livelihoods; and major setbacks in ensuring the safety of citizens and the rule of law.

Oil and gas remain the main source of economic growth in the country. While the Libyan National Oil Corporation has reported an average of 1.2 million barrels per day in 2019, production remains below the pre-conflict levels of 1.6 million barrels per day. Furthermore, oil production remains susceptible to disruptions linked to the conflict, with many facilities temporarily stopping production, negatively impacting the economy.

The economic crisis, lack of confidence by the public in the banking system and shortage of foreign currency has also resulted in a major liquidity crisis. Economic measures, approved in September 2018, improved access to foreign currency and has seen a stabilization of the exchange rate with official rates, as well as a greater convergence with the parallel market⁵. This has cushioned the liquidity stress and

provided the Government with over 1 billion LYD in revenue per month. Despite this, around 40 per cent of people recently surveyed reported facing challenges in obtaining enough cash to meet their needs⁶⁷. Commodity prices instability and shortage of hard cash has reduced further the purchasing power of people in need⁸.

Public services have significantly deteriorated in Libya as a result of the crisis. Challenges in the central government's ability to perform core government functions such as public revenue, expenditure management, and oversight of public administration, have undermined local governance structures and resulted in a significant deterioration of service provision. More than 22 per cent of public health care facilities are closed, at least 37 schools have been destroyed and 182 are partially damaged. In open facilities there are a lack of medicines and learning materials, equipment and staff⁹. Furthermore, insecurity and conflict, including direct attacks on public infrastructure, mean many public services have been abandoned or remain non-functional.

Despite this, Libya has remained both a destination for migrants and a major transit country for migrants and refugees attempting to cross the Mediterranean to Europe. In 2019, there are more than 636,000 migrants and refugees in Libya, compared to 669,000 in 2018¹⁰. Migrants and refugees continue to be at risk of killings, torture, arbitrary detention and unlawful deprivation of liberty, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), slavery and forced labour, extortion and exploitation. Of particular concern are the more than 3,200 migrants estimated to be in detention centres, held in conditions of severe overcrowding and with insufficient access to food, clean water and sanitation. Wide-spread human rights violations have been recorded in these centres. Already among the most vulnerable, some 2,000 migrants and refugees are in detention centres exposed to or in close proximity to fighting.

Part 1

Strategic Response Priorities

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1.1

Humanitarian Consequences Prioritized for Response

The 2020 HRP strategic objectives have been designed to address humanitarian consequences and associated needs identified in the 2020 HNO. Humanitarian consequences are the effects of stresses and shocks on the lives and livelihoods of affected people, and their resilience to future shocks. They are manifested by damage to people's health and physical and mental conditions, their ability to meet their essential needs and expenditures, as well as their ability to withstand future stresses and shocks.

The 2020 HRP prioritises responses to humanitarian consequences related to physical and mental well-being and living standards. Protection is mainstreamed across the strategic objectives with a focus on the provision of critical protection-related assistance and specialized services through an integrated approach, as well as solutions to address the immediate and longer-term priority needs of vulnerable populations.

Of the 893,000 people identified to be in need of humanitarian assistance, 345,000 people (39 per cent) have acute needs and therefore have been prioritized. These are people that have met the 'extreme' and 'catastrophic' categories under the 2020 HNO analysis (indicating acute severity) as a result of a partial or total collapse of living standards and basic services, increased reliance on the use of negative coping strategies, and widespread physical and mental harm. Around 324,000 migrants and refugees are estimated to be in need, of which 134,000 (41 per cent) are prioritized for assistance. In the 2020 HNO analysis of humanitarian consequences, migrants and refugees have been identified as the largest group in need, hence they constitute the largest group prioritized for assistance under the 2020 HRP.

SECTOR	PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING	LIVING STANDARDS
Education	54 k	42 k
Emergency Telecommunication	212 k	
Food Security	67 k	70 k
Health	148 k	114 k
Protection - Mine Action	345 k	
Protection - Child Protection	111 k	87 k
Protection	103 k	96 k
Protection - GBV		100 k
Shelter and Non-Food Items		81 k
WASH		145 k
Overall Target	345 k	173k

Prioritized critical problems related to physical and mental well-being

PEOPLE TARGETED

345 k

WOMEN

34%

CHILDREN

30%

WITH DISABILITY

15%

Approximately 828,000 people face critical problems related to physical and mental well-being, of which 293,000 are migrants and refugees (35 per cent), 270,000 are vulnerable conflict-affected non-displaced Libyans (33 per cent), 202,000 are IDPs (24 per cent) and 63,000 are returnees (8 per cent). Of those, 345,000 people will be targeted by the 2020 HRP.

The escalation in fighting in 2019 increased risks for Libyans living or displaced in and around Tripoli, as well as for migrants and refugees in urban communities and detention centres. As of 1 December 2019, around 749,000 civilians remain in areas directly affected by clashes, including about 119,000¹¹ migrants and refugees in and around Tripoli; among them 2,000 held in detention centres either exposed to or in close proximity to fighting. For 2019, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and the Office for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) documented 656 civilian casualties (287 killed and 369 injured), including 29 women and 77 children, an 11 per cent increase on 2018. Air strikes were the leading cause of such casualties, followed by ground fighting, explosive remnants of war, and targeted and deliberate killings. The highest number of civilian casualties were documented in the western part of the country, followed by the eastern and southern areas. However, the official civilian casualty numbers are likely under-representative of the actual impact the conflict has had on civilians due to constraints in official reporting mechanisms.

Violations of the rights of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers have been documented in official and unofficial places of detention, as well as outside of detention facilities. More than 293,000 migrants and refugees face threats to their mental and physical well-being. Migrant and refugee children, of whom 35 per cent are unaccompanied and

separated¹², are at significant risk of experiencing or witnessing abuse, killing, and sexual exploitation, and are disproportionately affected by the worst forms of child labor.

Conflict and insecurity remain the main drivers of displacement, with 170,000 newly displaced in 2019, mainly from the conflict in Tripoli and clashes in Murzuq. In 2020, more than 343,000 people across Libya are internally displaced. An estimated 216,000 IDPs are in need of assistance, 93 per cent of whom face problems related to physical and mental well-being. IDPs with severe needs include those living in public buildings or schools (16 per cent); in informal settlements (3 per cent); and in abandoned buildings (2 per cent)¹³. In addition to shelter needs, IDPs face challenges accessing basic services and livelihoods and face significant protection risks.

Fighting restricts people's access to health care and the movement of health workers. Many trauma patients cannot receive timely medical assistance with many patients suffering from lifelong disabilities. Childhood vaccination programmes have been interrupted by shortages in vaccines and the threat of outbreaks are compounded by poor disease surveillance¹⁴. Libyans, migrants, and refugees identified challenges in accessing health services due to the limited availability of services or irregularity of supplies. For IDPs, migrants, and refugees in particular, a lack of legal documentation also results in unmet needs¹⁵. Of the total number of people in need, an estimated 166,000 people, of whom 88 per cent are women and girls, are at risk of GBV.

Increasing use of explosive and heavy weaponry has left many areas contaminated with explosive hazards, particularly those in the frontlines in the greater Tripoli and other areas that have seen hostilities, such as Benghazi, Derna, Murzuq, Sebha, and Sirt. Explosive hazards present threats to safety, mobility, access to services and livelihoods.

Prioritized critical problems related to living standards

PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
173 k	34%	30%	15%

Approximately 595,000 people face challenges to maintaining basic standards of living. Of these 250,000 are migrants and refugees (42 per cent), 160,000 are vulnerable conflict-affected non-displaced Libyans (27 per cent), 152,000 are IDPs (26 per cent) and 32,000 are returnees (5 per cent). Of those, 173,000 people will be target by the 2020 HRP.

Instability, conflict and weak governance have resulted in a deterioration of public service delivery, affecting people's ability to meet their basic needs and maintain minimum standards of living.

Destruction and damage to homes and infrastructure, coupled with rising demand in areas of displacement, have led to housing shortages and increases in rental prices. Approximately 60 per cent of IDPs are living in privately rented accommodation. Increasing rental costs and lack of access to cash have made it more difficult to make rent payments, putting them at risk of eviction¹⁶. As such, 62 per cent of IDPs having problems related to living standards are in acute need.

Around 24 per cent of Libyans and 80 per cent of migrants and refugees reported challenges accessing health services. More than 22 per cent of health care centres have been closed, and of those that remain open, 26 per cent are unable to offer essential services and only 6 per cent provide all essential services¹⁷. Access to clinical management of rape, case management, mental health, and psychosocial support remain chronically neglected. Around 35 per cent of households with children enrolled reported challenges in attending school¹⁸. Severe shortages of health and teaching staff, supplies and equipment, have been compounded by years of under-investment and lack of maintenance. Furthermore, 36 percent of households reported limited access to sufficient drinking water¹⁹.

Where communities report being unable to access services, the most commonly reported reasons pertain to lack of facilities (either closed or being used for other purposes); distance and lack of supplies²⁰. Another commonly reported reason is lack of money to pay for the services. Last year saw an overall improvement in households' ability to meet basic needs, with 40 per cent of households reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet needs, compared with 61 per cent in 2018.

Access to cash and the cost of food remain critical factors affecting people's ability to meet their food needs. Around 47 per cent of Libyans' and 31 per cent of migrant and refugees' household expenses are on food²¹. While the average cost of food dropped nine per cent²² in 2019, prices in the southern parts of the country continued to rise. Overall, 30 per cent of surveyed households in 2019 still reported food items being too expensive, with many employing negative coping strategies including reducing the number of meals per day, reducing the size of meals, withdrawing children from schools, or selling assets²³.

Inability to access essential services is also linked to lack of civil documentation. Among Libyans, IDPs were the group that most reported inability to access education and health services due to a lack of documentation²⁴. Additional barriers exist for migrants and refugees in accessing basic services. Around 13 per cent of migrants and refugees reported being denied treatment at health facilities, while 25 per cent reported not being able to access education due to lack of documents, language barriers and discrimination²⁵.

1.2

Strategic Objectives and Response Approach

While the key responsibility for providing assistance lies with the Libyan authorities, the challenges faced by local authorities around governance mechanisms will require the international humanitarian community to fill critical gaps in the near future. The international humanitarian community will work closely with local authorities, national NGOs and civil society organizations, to ensure local resources are addressed to cover the needs of all people identified to be in need of humanitarian assistance.

This 2020 HRP for Libya has been developed based on an inter-sector analysis of the varying severity of needs across the country. In 2020, the humanitarian community will target around 345,000 people identified as being in acute need across all 22 mantikas, prioritizing IDPs, non-displaced conflict-affected Libyans, highly vulnerable returnees, and migrants and refugees impacted by the crisis. This is based on the evidence and analysis undertaken through the 2020 HNO process.

The priorities of the response are reflected in the two strategic objectives, with protection mainstreamed and at the core of the response. Through this approach, humanitarian partners will provide an integrated response package to reduce protection risks and address the needs of the most vulnerable people. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Protection Strategy will include an action plan (being developed in early 2020) to monitor the implementation of integrated protection interventions and protection mainstreaming measures.

As in previous years, delivery of humanitarian assistance will be undertaken through different modalities. The main response modalities being in-kind distribution (e.g. food, NFIs, etc.), public-service system support, as well as cash-based assistance (both sectoral and multi-purpose) to ensure people can meet their needs in a manner that allows choice and promotes dignity. Integrated responses will remain a key feature of humanitarian action in Libya in 2020, including through integrated programming approaches, further strengthening of inter-sectoral complementarity across projects, and implementation of multi-sectoral interventions. The integrated response approaches are also built around key thematic areas of intervention, such as education and health facilities or geographical locations of people in need, such as detention centres and areas of displacement.

An example is the multi-sector RRM, established in April 2019 to respond to Tripoli armed conflict, which delivers immediate life-saving supplies, primarily to families fleeing conflict or other emergencies (i.e. flooding). RRM is a partnership between UNICEF, WFP, IOM and UNFPA that enables an initial first-line response, that is to be followed by targeted sector responses. RRM also aims to reach people in need in hard-to-reach areas. Sector partners will continue to provide integrated assistance including food, basic WASH items, immediate psycho-social support, health services to mothers, pregnant and lactating women, and children under-five, nutrition screening and vaccinations for children, and explosive hazard risk education services for affected populations.

Since the HRP aims to address priority humanitarian needs, activities related to broader structural and economic challenges in Libya will be addressed through development and stabilization assistance frameworks, which will be complementary to the activities included in the HRP. These priorities are articulated in the United Nations Strategic Framework and focus on plans to strengthen the capacity of national and local government institutions in service delivery; rehabilitation of public services and infrastructure; restoration of the rule of law, inclusive and representative government institutions; regain productivity and efficiency in the public sector; and support the private sector.

The response will be coordinated at the field level through Area Coordination Groups (ACGs) covering the east, south and west, as well as through the sectors and under the leadership of the HCT and the Humanitarian Coordinator. Sector coordination will be strengthened through emphasis on non-government organization (NGO) participation, including increased international NGO (INGO) co-leadership of sectors, and increased participation of local actors at both the ACGs and sector level. Additionally, the Access Working Group will support sectors, ACGs and ISCG to improve access in hard-to-reach locations and enable consistent delivery to underserved vulnerable populations.

Strategic Objective 1

Ensure people’s safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards

PEOPLE IN NEED
869 k

PEOPLE TARGETED
339 k

WOMEN
34%

CHILDREN
30%

WITH DISABILITY
15%

Efforts under this objective will focus on life-saving assistance to vulnerable people with acute needs, and those in life-threatening situations. Humanitarian partners, through their interventions, will seek to ensure the safety, security and dignity of vulnerable groups in line with international legal and other standards.

IDPs, returnees, vulnerable non-displaced Libyans, migrants and refugees (both in community settings and in detention) will be targeted by humanitarian organizations with emergency life-saving food, water, shelter and non-food items, cash assistance, and protection assistance.

The response will focus on access to quality and timely cross-sectoral basic services, including by providing 83,500 children with formal and non-formal education services; health care through a minimum package of integrated health care services at primary and second levels and through mobile teams; protection assistance for 97,000 people, including structured psychosocial support and community-based protection initiatives, particularly for children and women at risk and GBV survivors; and safe water and sanitation services for 60,000 people, including solid waste management and fumigation.

To rapidly respond to emerging needs due to escalations in conflict or natural disasters, the RRM will provide integrated assistance to 12,000 families (around 60,000 people), including food, basic WASH items, NFIs, dignity kits and baby kits.

The humanitarian response will include support for the small-scale emergency rehabilitation of damaged education, health and WASH facilities, and of existing shelters, such as collective centres, unfinished buildings and other emergency shelter spaces to improve living conditions and increase safe and secure access to services.

The humanitarian response will be facilitated by enhanced coordination and underpinned by strengthened monitoring, data collection and analysis. This includes prioritizing a people-centered and accountable humanitarian response through an enhanced feedback mechanism. This will be actualized through the establishment of an Inter-Agency CFM which will be a toll-free, country-wide phone number that will facilitate affected communities’ access to information related to humanitarian assistance and which will also enable communities to provide feedback on their needs and preferences, as well as on organizations’ conduct and performance. The humanitarian response will also continue to be maintained and supported by telecommunication and logistics support.

Strategic Objective 2

Enhance national and local authorities’ capacity to respond and strengthen community resilience to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
295 k	115 k	34%	30%	15%

Under this objective, humanitarian organizations will support the increased localization of the response by enhancing national and local authorities’ response capacities, as well as strengthen community resilience to acute shocks and chronic stresses. This will be done through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.

Activities under this objective will also aim to enhance local response capacities focused on child-centered pedagogy and capacities of health care providers and community health workers for the provision of essential health services. Additional focus will be placed on the provision of mental health and psychosocial support services.

Support to agricultural, livestock and fishery systems will be provided through agricultural inputs, tools and materials, as well as vocational training on animal and zoonotic disease prevention and control.

A critical component will be strengthening the capacity of local and national authorities as well as civil society to identify protection risks and needs, and to enhance the ability of the humanitarian community to conduct advocacy. This will include prevention, risk mitigation and response for GBV and in child protection cases, establishment of and support to community-based protection initiatives, and explosive hazard risk education and mitigation.

Activities under this objective will also include strengthening the engagement and participation of local actors, particularly local and national authorities, in the assessment and analysis processes to further strengthen the data and analysis on which response planning is built. National sector partners will be supported to increase response and assessment capacities.

1.3

Use of Multi-Purpose Cash

The Cash & Markets Working Group (CMWG), supports the most vulnerable households and individuals to meet urgent basic needs through the provision of unrestricted multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA). This is complemented by, and coordinated with, sectoral cash and in-kind assistance. In areas where markets are functioning, accessible, and the safe delivery of cash is possible, MPCA can be rapidly provided to respond to the basic needs of socioeconomically vulnerable households in a manner that allows choice and dignity.

Response

For households impacted by the ongoing conflict, multi-month MPCA will be provided to ensure that the most vulnerable will be able to meet their basic needs without relying on negative coping strategies. Additionally, one-time emergency MPCA will also be part of the response mechanism for extremely vulnerable cases in need of immediate assistance. MPCA, either one-off or multi-month, will be provided using a range of delivery mechanisms, including open-loop gift cards, prepaid cards, mobile money, bank transfer and direct cash.

Under the 2020 HRP strategic objectives, CMWG partners will: i) provide emergency one-off or multi-month MPCA to highly vulnerable households and individuals to meet their urgent basic needs; ii) conduct vulnerability assessments to identify highly vulnerable households and individuals who require assistance; iii) conduct post-distribution monitoring; and iv) conduct periodic revisions of the cash transfer value based on periodic joint expenditure and income monitoring.

All partners will coordinate their activities through the CMWG to ensure their approach is harmonized. Partners will contribute to the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) to monitor changes on the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) and, therefore, ensure the transfer value remains appropriate and, if needed, adjusted. This includes regular price monitoring of goods included in the MEB and comprises the cash transfer value, as well as exchange rates, ensuring that transfer values are appropriate and that local markets are able to meet the needs of affected populations.

CMWG partners will also conduct a mapping exercise to explore possible linkages of cash assistance with existing social protection platforms and will engage with the Ministers of Social Affairs and IDPs and other key stakeholders to explore the feasibility of anchoring humanitarian assistance within existing national social safety nets.

Targeting

Partners will target more than 25,000 vulnerable individuals with MPCA in 2020. Eligible non-Libyans (migrants, refugees and asylum seekers) and Libyan populations (IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced) will be identified through community-based outreach or referred by authorities or relevant local actors, such as municipalities, Social Affairs Offices, Crisis Committees and civil society organizations.

The vulnerability of the household will be determined based on the vulnerability score card harmonized by the CMWG, which analyses socio-economic vulnerability criteria based on a household-level questionnaire. The scored criteria are tailored to different population and vulnerable groups, to the extent possible. This will help to ensure that scarce resources are directed to those most in need of assistance among the relevant target populations.

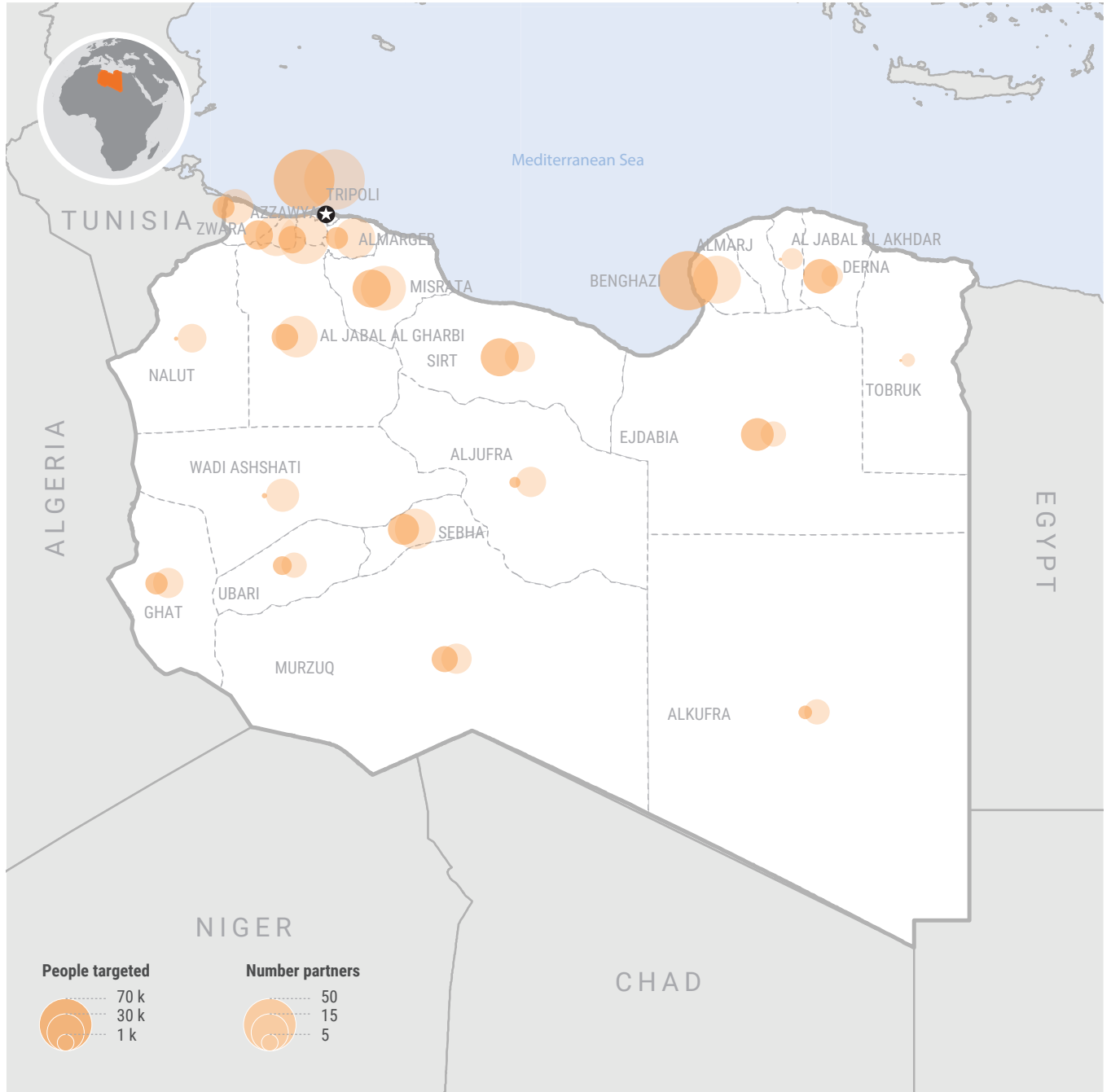
MPCA response principles and inclusion within Protection Sector's response

Cash assistance under the 2020 HRP response will be planned and implemented so as to promote the safety, dignity and rights of the most affected people. These efforts will be guided and coordinated with the Protection sector. The CMWG will work closely with protection partners to conduct a joint protection risk assessment for MPCA. CMWG partners will provide clear information to communities, ensuring that robust two-way communication channels are in place. Targeting criteria – to be endorsed by the Protection Sector – and transfer values will be harmonized amongst all CMWG actors to reduce potential for associated tensions among the communities served and to reduce the use of negative coping strategies among vulnerable populations.

It is within this protection-centric framework that the MPCA, as an assistance modality, building upon a needs-based approach, is an integral and critical part of the protection and solutions strategy, and encourages sectors to combine efforts into one coordinated and harmonized package for cash assistance.

CMWG partners will ensure community involvement at every possible stage of the project cycle, from needs assessment to project evaluation. Appropriate accountability and reporting mechanisms will be established so that affected populations can provide feedback on the adequacy of the intervention or raise concerns and complaints timely and safely.

Operational Capacity and Access



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian organizations operating in Libya have faced different layers of access challenges and constraints. The escalation of the conflict and increase in the geographic divide has resulted in an unpredictable environment. Civilians and responders remain at significant risk with parties' increasing use of heavy weaponry in populated areas and their likely indiscriminate effects. The Tripoli clashes since April 2019 have advanced toward densely populated areas, therefore more people are being exposed to the dangers associated with urban warfare including the potential for indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks that impact civilian populations and infrastructure. Even when active hostilities come to an end, contamination by explosive hazards continue to pose a threat, denying safe access and impeding the mobility of civilians as well as humanitarian responders.

Access to areas with humanitarian needs near the front lines in the Tripoli area and in the south of Libya, where humanitarian needs are the greatest, remains difficult and restricted mostly due to insecurity. In addition to restricted access for humanitarian organizations to areas of need, surveyed affected communities most commonly identified the presence or activities of armed groups as impeding their ability to move freely. The number of households surveyed that reported movement restrictions were highest in the west (24 per cent), followed by the south (13 per cent) and east (2 per cent)²⁶. Movement restrictions impact people's ability to both access basic services, such as health and education services, and humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian actors continue to face significant operational and political challenges in accessing detention centres officially administered by the Ministry of Interior's Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM). Obtaining access to detention centres is often ad-hoc and has routinely been restricted to specific centres or extended only to certain humanitarian actors for limited purposes. Decisions at the central level are not always applied at the local level, with access granted or restricted at specific centres in contravention of central authorization. Conditions of access to detainees are insufficient, without guarantees of confidentiality between humanitarian actors and affected communities. The HCT advocates for unrestricted access by humanitarian organizations to migrants and refugees in detention in accordance with humanitarian principles; for the release of all migrants and refugees from detention; and for the respect of international standards and legal frameworks relating to migrants and refugees, human rights, and protection of civilians.

Humanitarian organizations face increased bureaucratic impediments which have hampered the response. Bureaucratic impediments in the west include the requirement for humanitarian organizations to submit movement details in hard copy by hand to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as a five-day advance notice for movements outside of Tripoli. In the east, authorities require INGOs to obtain registration and security clearance through an unclear process and engagement with recently emerged, and frequently shifting, interlocutors. Additionally, humanitarian organizations have difficulties and delays in customs and other clearances when bringing humanitarian supplies into the country. In some locations, competing local councils, especially in the south,

require humanitarian organizations to engage with multiple authorities in order to be able to provide humanitarian assistance.

In the latter half of 2019, humanitarian access into Libya was restricted by insecurity in and around Mitiga and Zwara airports. Although both airports are civilian in nature, they are adjacent to military facilities and have been directly attacked multiple times. Mitiga airport, the only remaining international airport in Tripoli since 2014, was closed between September and December. Misrata airport sustained several direct hits, the latest on 13 December. Furthermore, from 24 October to 7 November, the Ras Ijder border crossing between Tunisia and Libya was closed. This not only impacts Libyan's ability to leave the country, such as those seeking medical treatment, but it further restricts movement of humanitarian workers and supplies into affected areas.

While many of the access-related challenges were handled by humanitarian organizations in real-time, others required more time to negotiate access. For example, in order to address aspects of the security situation, OCHA has engaged with authorities in the west and east of Libya to establish a Humanitarian Notification System (HNS). The HNS aims to ensure the safety of humanitarian personnel and beneficiaries, as well as support authorities in meeting their obligations under international humanitarian law by informing relevant state and non-state actors of humanitarian presence and movements. The HNS shares coordinates for fixed sites, such as humanitarian warehouses, offices, distribution points, and detention centres throughout Libya.

Operational capacity

Four national NGOs, 12 international NGOs and nine United Nations agencies will be implementing activities under the 2020 HRP for Libya. Over 40 national NGOs and counterparts will be working in partnership with the 25 HRP partners in the implementation of the 85 projects approved. There are more organizations delivering humanitarian assistance in Libya, both as implementing partners or implementing their own projects, which are not included in the HRP but with whom HRP partners collaborate and coordinate closely.





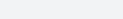





The humanitarian community works together with national and local authorities, such as local crisis committees and municipalities, and national and local civil society organizations as the first responders to people's needs. While the number and capacity of Libyan NGOs continue to increase, local partners with adequate capacity to deliver sufficient assistance remain limited, resulting in international organizations heavily relying on a small number of local partners. The importance of increasing localization by building national and local response capacity, which is also in line with World Humanitarian Summit commitments, is reflected in the second strategic objective for the 2020 HRP.

In 2020, the humanitarian community aims to further expand operational capacity to respond to people's needs in remote areas. Despite efforts in 2019 to increase Libya-based capacity in Tripoli, as well as the east and south, such efforts have been seriously constrained by escalations in conflict (Tripoli and Sebha/Murzuq) and attacks that have impacted humanitarian workers (Benghazi). These developments have also increased reliance on Tunis-based capacity, with associated increased coordination and communication demands.

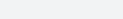


An operational hub has been established in Benghazi, and options continue to be reviewed for an increased presence in Sebha in the future. The Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (ET) sectors support the implementation of these decisions, aiming to provide logistics and telecommunication support to the humanitarian

community. The HCT also remains committed to strengthening area-based coordination through the ACGs for the east, south and west. These are supported by the ISCG that provides strategic and technical support to the ACGs.






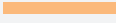








Partners by Sector

SECTOR	NO. PARTNERS
Education	7 
Emergency Telecommunications	2 
Food Security	3 
Health	9 
Protection - General	17 
Protection - Mine Action	7 
Protection - Gender-Based Violence	12 
Protection - Child Protection	6 
Shelter & NFIs	6 
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	8 
Common Services (Logistics and Coordination)	10 

Partners by Type

TYPE	NO. PARTNERS
INGO	12 
UN	9 
NGO	4 

Response reach under previous HRP

SECTOR	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)*	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED
Education	\$12.2 M 	93 k	71 k	33 k 
Food Security	\$24.4 M 	298 k	197 k	148 k 
Health	\$43.5 M 	554 k	388 k	301 k 
Protection*	\$53.9 M 	490 k	234 k	146 k 
Shelter & NFIs	\$18.3 M 	292 k	195 k	88 k 
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	\$9.5 M 	267 k	150 k	154 k 
Multi-Purpose Cash**	\$23.2 M 	74 k	31 k	31 k 

* CCS, Logistics and ETS sectors funding requirements are not reflected in the table as the nature of the services provided by these sectors do not include people in need and people reached.

** The Protection funding requirement includes all the AoR requirements which form part of the Protection Cluster (Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence, General Protection and Mine Action)

*** Multi-Purpose Cash is being incorporated into the Protection Sector in 2020

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Part 2

Monitoring and Accountability

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2.1 Monitoring

Since the beginning of the crisis, the changing nature of the conflict and the regular escalations in violence have represented a challenge in planning and monitoring response operations. In recent years, humanitarian partners in Libya have focused on strengthening more regular and systematic methods for data collection to inform stakeholders on the humanitarian situation, changing needs, gaps and progress. The ISCG and the Information Management and Assessment Working Group (IMAWG) will ensure regular monitoring, analysis and reporting on the HRP, at the strategic and operational levels.

Response monitoring activities, that capture information through 4W updates to identify implementation, people reached, and gaps will be conducted on a monthly basis. This will be complemented by regular funding and access updates, as well as situation reporting and snapshots on the evolution of the humanitarian situation. A Periodic Monitoring Report (PMR) will be developed mid-2020 and at the end of the year.

The Tawasul CFM, which is being established in 2020, will allow the humanitarian community to collect feedback on the effectiveness of the response directly from the affected population. The CFM will enable humanitarian partners to better understand the needs on the ground, people's preferences and their feedback on the response in order to make better informed programming decisions. The PSEA Network have agreed that the CFM will also operate as the community-based complaints mechanism. Response monitoring, including feedback from the CFM, will be regularly discussed by the HCT and ISCG to identify if and where course correction or adjustments are required to the response. Response monitoring will also be used to inform partners, donors and other stakeholders, as well as to support advocacy efforts.

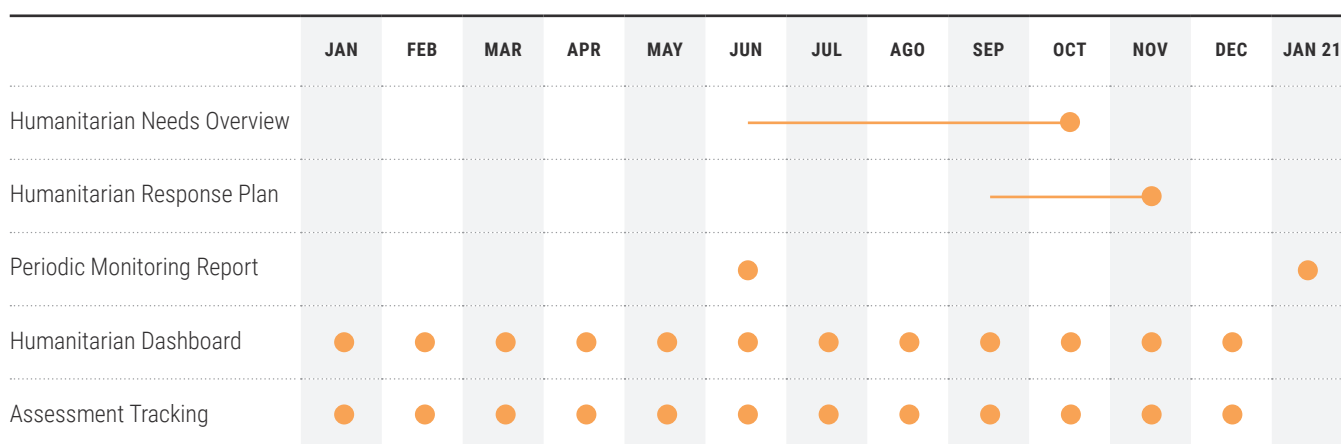
Response monitoring will be complemented by ongoing needs assessments aimed at capturing a comprehensive and current picture of the situation in the country. The ISCG and the IMAWG will strengthen the engagement with all humanitarian partners to promote coordinated and multi-sectoral needs assessments and the timely and effective analysis of data. Planned assessments in 2020 include the Multisectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) for Libyans, the MSNA for refugees and migrants, Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), Mixed Migration Trends in Libya, Population Profiling, and the Displacement Tracking Mechanism (DTM).

The HPC Response Planning Module tool was utilized to develop the monitoring framework of the 2020 HRP and will be used to report on the HRP indicators during the implementation of the plan. The ISCG and IMAWG will also explore the use of other complementary and integrated e-tools that could further strengthen data compilation and reporting.

Many sectors and agencies have their own monitoring tools, such as post-distribution monitoring, agency-specific hotlines and focus groups discussions. Coupled with sector-specific and individual agency assessments, such monitoring tools will provide specific data and analysis to complement multi-sector efforts to maintain a common understanding of the evolving humanitarian situation in the country.

Data and analysis from response monitoring and assessments, will continue to be shared through the existing coordination mechanisms and inform decision-making. This includes at strategic level, through the HCT and the ISCG, and at operational level through the sectors and ACGs.

Humanitarian Programme Cycle Timeline



2.2

Accountability to Affected People

The HCT and humanitarian partners are committed to ensuring that humanitarian action is accountable to the people we seek to assist and that there are mechanisms in place to improve transparency with affected communities. This enables their easy access to information related to humanitarian assistance, while ensuring they have an accessible method to comment on organizations' performance, including on sensitive matters, such as sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and that this information informs humanitarian agencies' decisions on the activities they implement.

Systematic information sharing with affected communities and diverse and inclusive participation that ensures people's voices inform decision making has been limited in Libya. Since the beginning of the crisis in 2014, remote and semi-remote management of humanitarian operations has impacted humanitarian engagement with communities. While there have been efforts to improve feedback mechanisms and accountability through agency-specific hotlines, third-party monitoring, focus group discussions, quality control calls and post-distribution monitoring, the recent MSNA identified that 39 per cent of respondents reported being unaware of humanitarian assistance²⁷.

The percentage of people that reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the six months prior to the MSNA was relatively consistent with 2018. Some areas saw a dramatic decrease in the percentage of people reporting to have received assistance and was particularly prevalent in areas where access remains a challenge or where there was a lack of partners. These areas were predominately in the south (Alkufra, Sebha and Ubari), but also included Sirt²⁸. Assessments show that the most trusted sources of information for affected people are through family, friends, neighbors and religious and tribal leaders, while the main tools for accessing information are mobile phones, and events including social gatherings.

In 2020, the Tawasul CFM will require dedicated resources in order to establish and maintain the call center, as well as ensure the appropriate response adjustment happens, is tracked and is fed back to the caller or community. The CFM will receive calls and refer the enquiry to the

relevant focal point of the humanitarian organization or appropriate sector coordinator for follow up. In the event of health, protection, GBV, and child protection cases, this includes linking cases to existing referral pathways. Allegations relating to sexual exploitation and abuse received via the CFM will be handled in accordance with the agreed standard operating procedures on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in Libya.

Aggregated and cleaned data, including trends, will be shared regularly with the ISCG and HCT. Guiding the approach to accountability to affected people in Libya is the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG). The SAG provides strategic oversight on the establishment and implementation of the CFM and ensures quality standards, appropriate processes and timely responses to complaints.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

PSEA mechanisms must be in place at the community and organization levels to prevent, protect affected populations from, and appropriately respond to instances of SEA. Collective, joint action is essential to effectively deliver on PSEA commitments and support broader accountability objectives to ensure that people affected by crises are safe and respected and can access the protection and assistance they need without fear of exploitation or abuse.

Following commitments by the HCT, the PSEA Network for Libya was established in 2019, with UNFPA and UNICEF as co-chairs. The PSEA Network serves as the primary coordination mechanism for the oversight of PSEA activities by personnel of the UN, INGOs and affiliated personnel across the humanitarian, peace and development pillars. The PSEA Network is developing a work plan, that focuses on four thematic areas: engagement and awareness; prevention; response systems; and monitoring, compliance and coordination.

A key priority for 2020 is the establishment of a community-based complaints mechanism (CBCM), which is being incorporated into the CFM, to ensure appropriate referral pathways and assistance systems, including linkages to agency-specific reporting mechanisms, in order to address any reported instances of SEA.

2.3

Indicators and targets

Strategic Objective 1

Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards

#	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
SO 1.1	Number of individuals reached through protection services, including individual targeted assistance for persons with specific protection needs, which includes PSS, (cumulative interventions)	199 k	120 k	4W	Monthly
SO 1.2	Number of HHs who receive the full amount of the emergency one-off cash assistance (disaggregated by gender of HoHH)	100 k	17 k	4W	Monthly
SO 1.3	Number/percentage of targeted girls and boys receiving age- and gender-sensitive GBV case management services (disaggregated by age/ sex/ disability/ population group)	166 k	81 k	4W	Monthly
SO 1.4*	Number of medical procedures, including outpatient consultations, referrals, trauma, mental health, physical rehabilitation and deliveries and caesarian sections.	-	345 k	4W	Monthly
SO 1.5	Number of people in need who receive unconditional food assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers	336 k	118 k	4W	Monthly
SO 1.6	Number of people with access to safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene services	234 k	145 k	4W	Monthly

* The target reflects the figures provided by health sector are medical procedures (consultations) and not number of people reached..

Strategic Objective 2

Enhance national and local authorities' capacity to respond, as well as strengthening community resilience, to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.

#	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
SO 2.1	Number of persons (humanitarian workers and local/national authorities) who receive training/capacity building	10 k	3 k	4W	Monthly
SO 2.2	Number of coordination meetings and sector workshops at the national and sub-national levels		134k	CCS sector	Throughout 2020
SO 2.3	Number of coordination meetings and ISCG workshops at the national and sub-national levels		52	CCS sector	Throughout 2020
SO 2.4	Number of identified and assessed locations with people affected by conflict or natural disasters, disaggregated by SADD		100	CCS sector	Throughout 2020
SO 2.5	Number of national humanitarian stakeholders provided with capacity building sessions on humanitarian principles and/or assessments and methodologies.	-	-	CCS sector	Throughout 2020





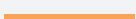






Part 3

Sectoral Objectives and Response

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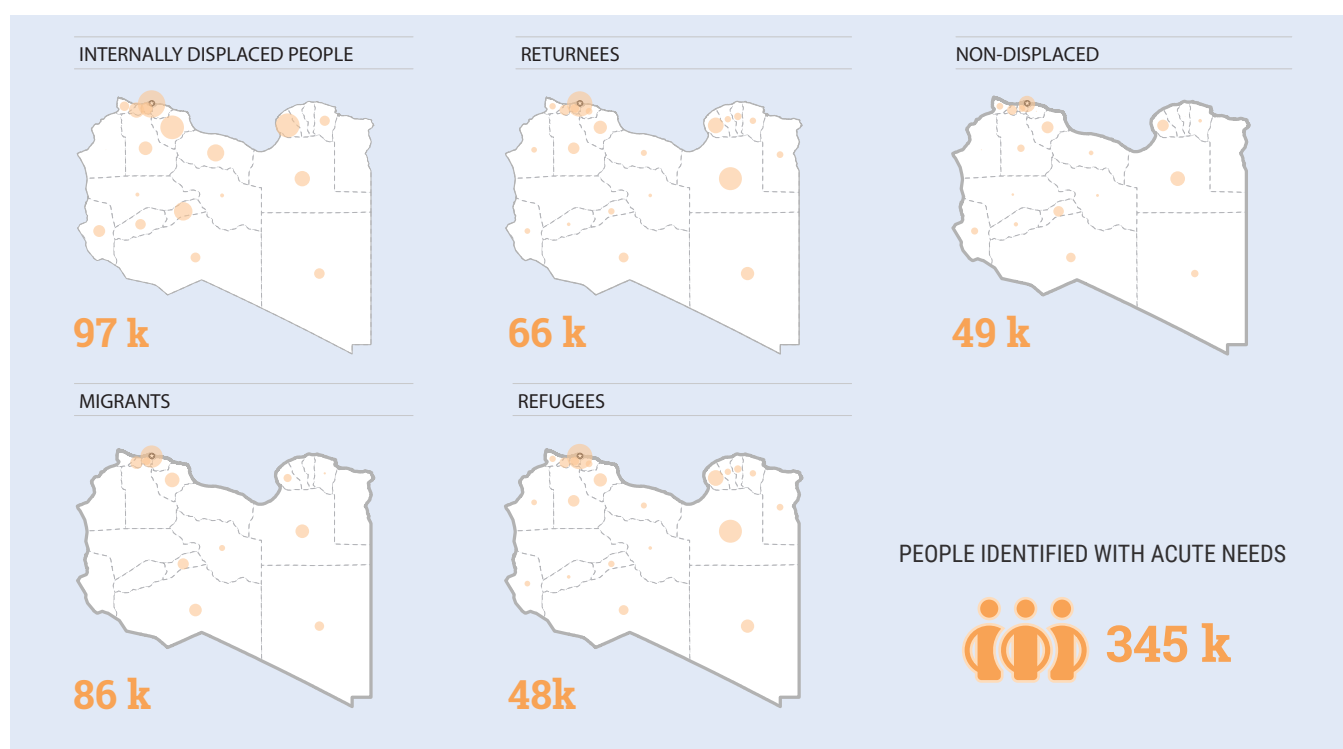
Overview of Sectoral Response

SECTOR	TARGET	REQUIREMENT	# PARTNERS	# PROJECTS
Education	83 κ	\$ 8.0 M 	7	8
Emergency and Telecommunication	212 κ	\$ 1.0 M 	1	2
Food Security	137 κ	\$ 15.0 M 	3	8
Health	203 κ	\$ 29.7 M 	9	17
Protection - General*	128 κ	\$ 14.2 M 	17	17
Protection - Mine Action	345 κ	\$ 7.5 M 	7	7
Protection - Gender-Based Violence	100 κ	\$ 6.8 M 	6	7
Protection - Child Protection	139 κ	\$ 6.6 M 	12	10
Shelter and Non-food Items	81 κ	\$ 7.0 M 	6	7
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	145 κ	\$ 5.1 M 	6	8
Coordination and Common Service	-	\$ 14.0 M 	10	9
TOTAL/OVERALL*	345 K	\$ 114.9 M	25	85

* The Protection funding requirement includes the Cash working group component requirements which form part of the Protection Sector in 2020

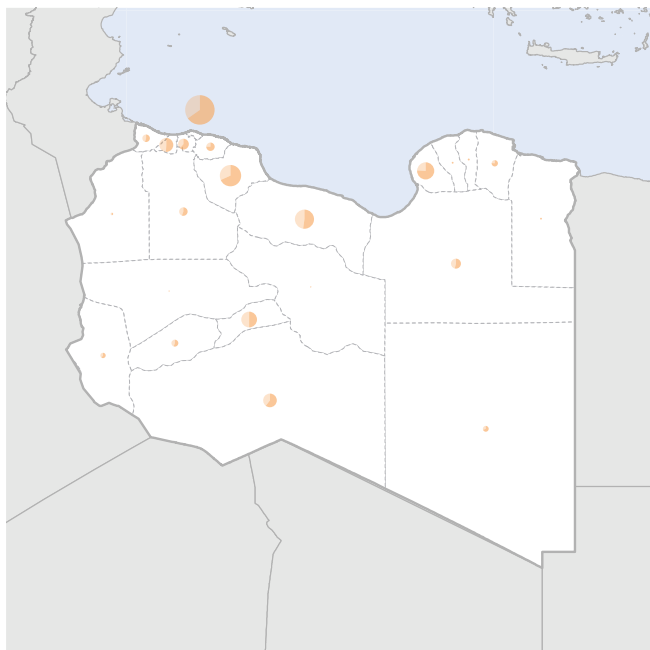
** The overall number of targets, partners and projects should not be added up as disaggregated in the table since projects, partners and targets are not mutually exclusive.

PEOPLE IDENTIFIED WITH ACUTE NEEDS



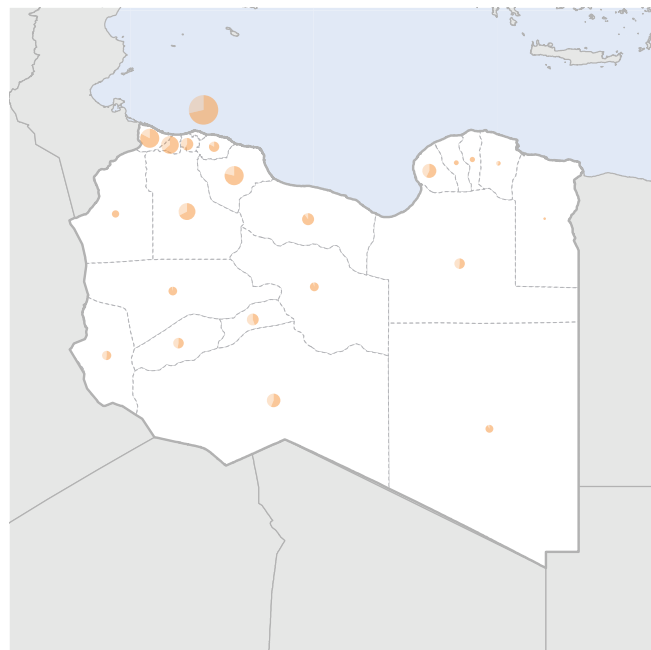
3.1 Education

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
127k	83k	\$8.0M



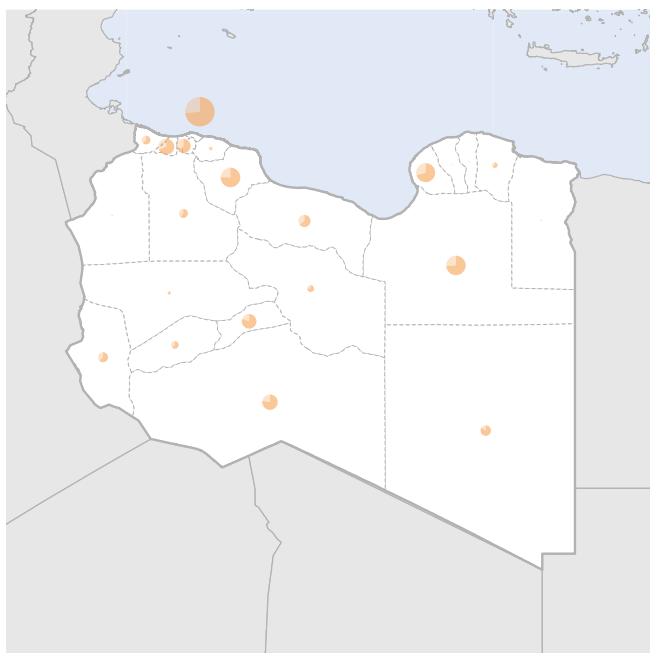
3.3 Food Security

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
336k	137k	\$15.0M



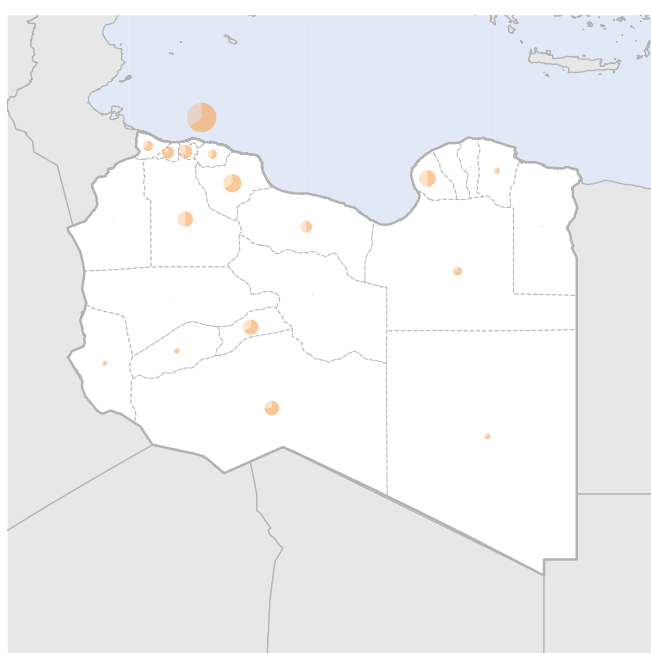
3.4 Health

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
526k	203k	\$29.7M



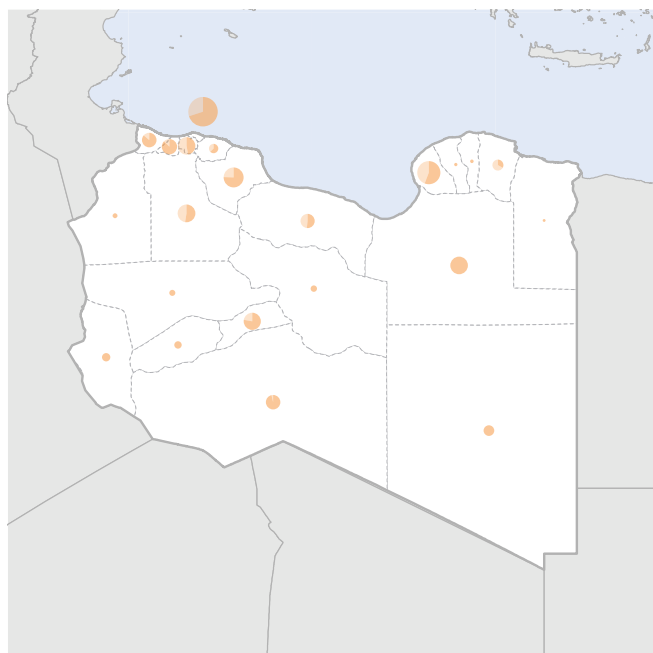
3.5 Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
475k	128k	\$14.2M



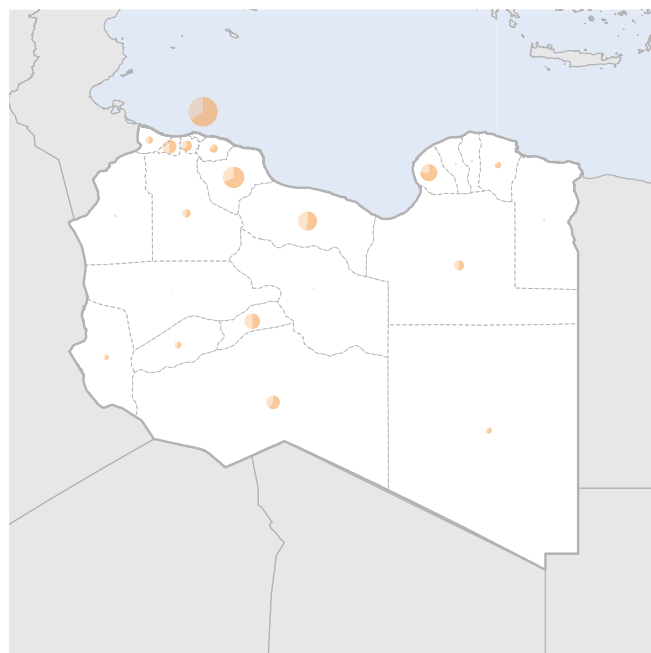
3.5.1 Protection: Mine Action

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
893k	345k	\$7.5M



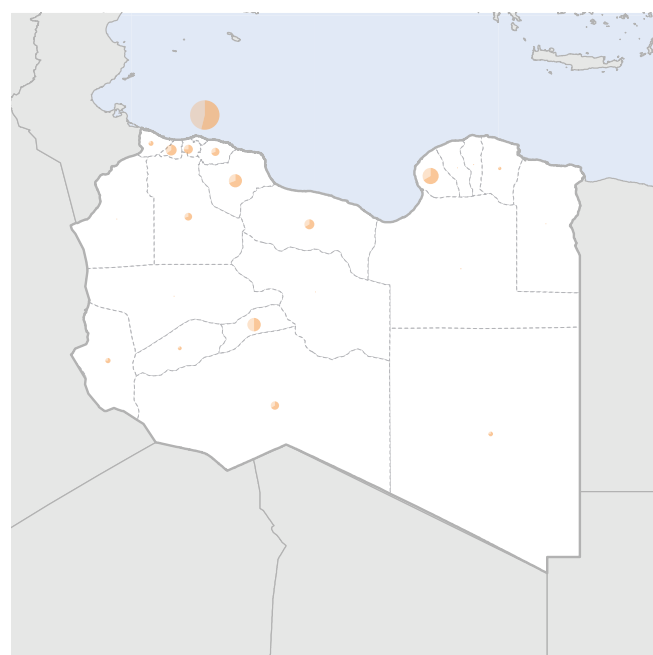
3.5.2 Protection: Gender-Based Violence

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
166k	100k	\$6.8M



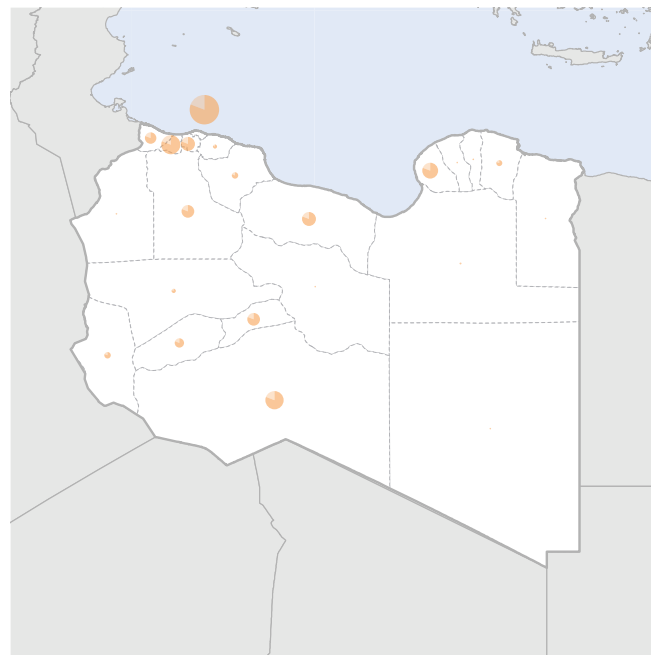
3.5.3 Protection: Child Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
220k	139k	\$6.63M



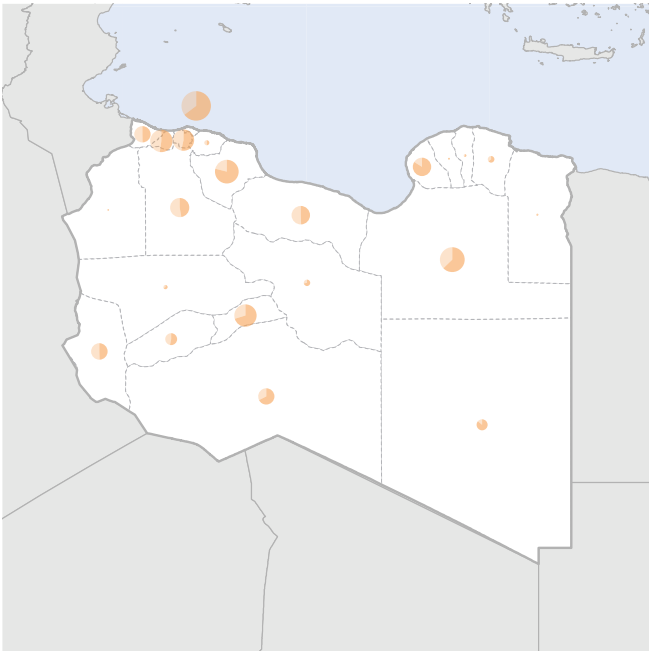
3.6 Shelter & NFIs

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
342k	81k	\$7.0M



3.7 WASH

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
242k	145k	\$5.1M



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3.1 Education

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
127k	83k	\$8.0M	7	8

Objectives

Around 127,000 school aged children (including 38,500 IDPs, 12,500 returnees, 17,500 migrants and refugees, and 58,500 non-displaced students) are in need of support to access safe and quality formal and non-formal education in Libya. Access to education has been disrupted by displacement, closure or damage of facilities and a lack of teaching and learning materials. Furthermore, security concerns linked to the commute to and from school present protection risks for many school-aged children, and conflict-induced trauma and stress have impacted on children's ability to learn.

The overall goal of the education response is to ensure access to safe, inclusive and quality education for 83,500 children and adolescents (46,000 girls and 37,500 boys), as well as 1,800 teachers and education personnel, affected by the crisis. The Education Sector primarily aims to support basic education services particularly in areas where schools have been damaged, closed, are overcrowded or are not fully operational. Through an integrated approach, the sector will support access to education services that are provided in a safe environment, where basic water, sanitation and hygiene services are available, and where children can benefit from improved nutrition and psychosocial support.

Specific consideration is given to key at-risk groups, including 600 students with disabilities and 13,500 migrant and refugee children, in addition to 29,000 IDPs, 9,500 returnees and 31,500 non-displaced Libyans in prioritised geographical locations. Based on areas with higher numbers of students in need and the severity of the need, the Education Sector has prioritized 24 baladiyas in Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Aljara, Alkufra, Azzawya, Benghazi, Derna, Edjabia, Misrata, Sebha, Tripoli and Zwara mantikas.

The Education Sector has three objectives. In contributing to the first HRP Strategic Objective, the Education Sector seeks to: i) enhance access to formal and non-formal education for vulnerable school-aged children; and ii) improve the quality of education services in a protective learning environment. This includes support to, or establishment of, formal and non-formal education services, including catch-up and bridging classes for children at risk, provision of teaching and learning materials, repair and maintenance of school facilities, including classrooms and WASH facilities, provision of psychosocial and recreational activities in schools, and school feeding in prioritized facilities. Small-scale rehabilitation of damaged education facilities

(classrooms, water and toilet facilities), as well as procurement and distribution of required school supplies, equipment, individual education kits and school kits, will be done using local resources where possible. Non-formal education will be provided for out-of-school children and children at risk of dropping out. Children who have missed a school year or more will be supported with bridging classes so that they can enroll in age appropriate grades in school.

In contributing to the second HRP Strategic Objective, the Education Sector seeks to: iii) strengthen the capacity of teachers, education personnel and sector members to deliver a timely and coordinated response. The key interventions supporting this objective include enhancing teacher and educational personnel's capacity to provide psychosocial support, capacity building on child-centered pedagogy in emergency contexts, and capacity building of Education Sector partners for evidence-based programming through assessments. This will be conducted primarily through utilising the expertise of national trainers at Ministry of Education (MoE) and humanitarian partners.

Education Sector has not used cash transfers in the 2019 response but will continue to explore innovative ways to use cash transfers whenever appropriate.

Cost of Response

The Education Sector has estimated a total of US\$8 million will be needed to provide education services for about 83,500 school aged children, and support teachers and education personnel in the most affected areas. Cost estimations are based on activity and per child calculations, as agreed with Education Sector partners.

Among the different prioritized interventions, around 45 per cent is planned for repair and maintenance of education facilities, including classrooms, learning centres and WASH facilities. Approximately, 20 per cent is planned for the establishment and running of formal and non-formal education services and 13 per cent for provision of essential teaching and learning materials and school supplies. School feeding accounts for around 14 per cent of the total budget, while psychosocial support in schools, together with capacity building on child-centered pedagogies, covers seven per cent. Nearly one per cent will be allocated to capacity-building of Education Sector members, assessment and monitoring.

Monitoring

The Education Sector will continue using partners' mapping and monthly 4W reporting as a part of sector monitoring. In addition to the quantitative monitoring through the 4W, and in coordination with the MoE, the Education Sector will develop a tool for a harmonized quantitative monitoring which will be used by all sector members on a semi-annual basis. The findings of these monitoring tools will be discussed in the monthly sector meetings and will be used to monitor the education response, identify unmet needs and gaps, avoid duplication of response, assist partners in their operational planning, formulate advocacy and support evidence-based prioritization of the sector.

A Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) will be conducted in 2020. The sector will also coordinate with the DTM and other sectors' assessments to cover any data gaps of the Education Sector. This information will be used, along with feedback from the CFM, to make any required adjustments to response priorities, address key gaps and inform future planning.

To make sure the sector coordination mechanism is performing well and meeting objectives, a sector Coordination Performance Monitoring (SCPM) exercise will be conducted in 2020. This will be done in alignment with any broader country coordination review process. The exercise will invite partners to share feedback on the performance of the sector through an agreed assessment modality. The results will be the basis for improving the execution of the core functions of the sector.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.			869 k	339 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced access to formal and non-formal education for vulnerable school-aged children affected by protracted crisis.	In-kind	Number of School-aged children (boys and girls) accessing formal/non-formal education services.	127 k	74 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced access to formal and non-formal education for vulnerable school-aged children affected by protracted crisis.	In-kind	Number of Children (boys and girls) receiving essential learning materials and supplies	127 k	70 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced access to formal and non-formal education for vulnerable school-aged children affected by protracted crisis.	In-kind	Number of School aged children (girls & boys) accessing rehabilitated and repaired educational facilities (classroom, WASH facilities and play ground)	127 k	127 k
Sectoral Objective: Improved quality of education services in protective learning environment.	In-kind	Number of Children (boys and girls) accessing psychosocial support in schools and learning spaces	60 k	30 k

Strategic Objective 2: Enhance national and local authorities' capacity to respond, as well as strengthening community resilience, to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.			295 k	115 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthened capacity of teacher education personnel and sector members to deliver a timely and coordinated education response.	In-kind	Number of Teachers and education personnel trained on PSS.	5 k	1.1 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthened capacity of teacher education personnel and sector members to deliver a timely and coordinated education response.	In-kind	Number of Teachers and education personnel trained on child centered pedagogy in Emergency.	2.5 k	0.1 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthened capacity of teacher education personnel and sector members to deliver a timely and coordinated education response.	In-kind	Number of education actors (f/m) oriented on EiE policy, planning, information management, sector coordination and INEE MS.	0.05 k	0.03 k

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3.2

Emergency Telecommunication

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
893k	212k	\$1.0M	1	2

Objectives

The three priorities for the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) in 2020 are to: i) improve accountability to affected populations through the implementation of the CFM; ii) enhance the safety and security of the humanitarian community through the coordination and implementation of security telecommunications in Tripoli and Benghazi; and iii) provide connectivity service to vulnerable members of the affected population.

AAP is an important priority for the humanitarian community. Accordingly, in 2020, the HCT, supported by the ETS, will focus on enhancing implementation of AAP commitments throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle outlined in the sector accountability framework. Additionally, a community-based feedback mechanism and supporting referral system for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse is required. These two areas of community engagement will be supported by a proposed CFM to boost sector and agency level efforts of engaging with affected communities to ensure effective communication between communities, their representatives and the humanitarian organizations. This mechanism – via a toll-free, country-wide helpline – will ensure the flow of information between responders and beneficiaries in both directions, which will allow for greater system-wide accountability, transparency and learning, and improve humanitarian action based on communities' views.

The CFM has four main objectives: i) access to information, through enabling affected people to easily access vital information related to humanitarian aid; ii) provide a feedback mechanism to enable two-way communication between affected people and the humanitarian community; including receiving and referring reports of sexual exploitation and abuse; iii) provide analysis of communities' needs and preferences, by providing humanitarian organizations with regular reporting on communities' concerns, needs and challenges based on region, gender and age to help humanitarians take informed programming decisions; iv) accountability and efficiency, through facilitating a collective accountability mechanism that put affected communities at the center of the humanitarian response.

The CFM, as an Inter-Agency common service, has the ultimate goal of partnering with all sectors and actors in the response, both UN and NGO, targeting 212,400 people in need. A free call number will be accessible throughout Libya and, as the CFM service rolls out, an awareness campaign about the free call number and service will be

conducted, targeting the geographical areas and populations being served by CFM partners. ETS will partner with a national NGO based in Tripoli to operate the call center and will leverage existing expertise of international partners in cyber and data security. In collaboration with other actors the ETS will ensure that humanitarian data is transmitted and stored safely, and that cyber security is a key priority when humanitarian actors seek to support people in need through providing access to the internet.

ETS aims to strengthen the UN Emergency Communications System in Libya, ensuring that the operational areas of Tripoli and Benghazi are covered by one common radio network that can be accessed by all UN agencies, with the appropriate licensing in place. To complement the traditional radio networks, ETS along with their partners plan to pilot the provision of satellite-based security communication.

To enable the close coordination between all UN agencies within Libya, UNSMIL's Tetra radio network is the primary security communications network. The ETS plans to establish a backup VHF radio network in Benghazi which will support the safety and security of staff in that area. The ETS will also identify an alternative satellite-based Push-To-Talk solution which does not rely on the same frequency licensing and radio or the same towers and infrastructure. The ETS will explore capacity building opportunities with the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology to ensure the sustainability of services.

ETS will also contribute to the inter-agency women and youth empowerment project in Sebha, which works across the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus, adding cyber security and connectivity support. Based on the results of this initiative, ETS will seek to support similar initiatives in Sirt.

ETS will continue to work with, and strengthen the capacity of, government counterparts, particularly the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology.

Cost of Response

The ETS has estimated a total of US\$1 million will be needed to implement the above activities, following a project-based approach, as follows: 70 per cent of the budget will be for the establishment and management of the CFM, 18 per cent for security telecommunications, 6 per cent will be allocated for community projects that are supporting social centers in Libya and 6 per cent to support capacity-building of the Ministry of Telecommunications.

Monitoring

Monitoring of the CFM will be achieved through live monitoring of 10 per cent of randomly chosen calls, anonymous test calls made by a third-party, the inclusion of call satisfaction surveys and monthly operator' reviews. Reporting and issues raised by the CFM will be regularly discussed at HCT and ISCG meetings.

ETS will conduct user feedback survey for all users of the Benghazi hub and other services provided. Regular meetings will be conducted with the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology and outputs shared with the ETS Sector members through the monthly meetings. The inter-agency project in Sebha has its own monitoring mechanism based on outcome and output indicators.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.			869 k	339 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthen the UN Emergency Communications System in Libya	In-kind	Number of Common operational areas covered by common security communications services	1	2
Strategic Objective 3: Enhance national and local authorities' capacity to respond, as well as strengthening community resilience, to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.			295 k	115 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced implementation of the Accountability to Affected People (AAP) throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle.	In-kind	Percentage of households in need with access to functioning feedback mechanisms	9%	69%
Sectoral Objective: Enhanced implementation of the Accountability to Affected People (AAP) throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle.	In-kind	Number of S4C projects supported by ETS	0	1

3.3

Food Security



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
336k	137k	\$15.0M	3	8

Objectives

Food security remains a priority for vulnerable populations in Libya as conflict continues to generate displacement. An estimated 336,000 people are identified as in need of food security assistance. Of those, an estimated 65 per cent are Libyans – whether displaced, returnees, or host communities – while 35 per cent are migrants and refugees.

The sector aims to meet the basic needs of vulnerable people through providing and improving access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food. At the same time, livelihood-based coping capacities of crisis-affected vulnerable populations will be promoted by providing access to vocational trainings and asset creation activities that strengthen their self-reliance and of their communities. The sector is prioritizing around 45,000 most vulnerable Libyans (including 13,000 girls and 22,000 women) with regular food assistance, from an overall target of 137,000 across Libya, with priority in Murzuq, Sebha, Ubari, Tripoli, Azzawya, Benghazi and Misrata. The sector is also targeting around 12,000 migrants and refugees outside detention centres, with a priority in Tripoli, Sebha, Murzuq, Zwara and Misrata.

Emergency food assistance for refugees and migrants inside detention centres is prioritized as an emergency life-saving measure but will only be supported in exceptional situations which have been identified and agreed by the HCT.

The sector, in addition to supporting household food security among vulnerable populations and protecting their livelihoods, will enhance the capacity of communities and national institutions to build national and community resilience against current and future food security shocks. This will be done through agricultural needs assessments, distribution of improved seeds and farming tools to vulnerable small-scale farmers, provision of training and development of emergency preparedness and response plans to control plant and animal diseases outbreaks as required.

The sector will strengthen the focus on prevention and/or deterioration of food security and enhance linkages between the sector assistance and national safety nets. The sector aims to invest in data collection and evidence-based analysis on needs, response and gaps. Sector partners will undertake an agricultural assessment in the south, involving the Ministry of Agriculture and local NGOs, aimed to collect information on food security needs to further inform and guide response operations.

Using the severity needs analysis and vulnerable groups in the HNO,

the post-distribution monitoring in areas affected by the Murzuq crisis, and in consultation with local crisis committees and NGOs, the Food Security sector is prioritizing response interventions addressing the specific needs of IDPs, returnees, non-displaced hosting communities including farming communities, migrants and refugees with priority to female-headed households, or large households with pregnant and lactating women or girls, children under two, elderly persons, people with chronic illnesses and/or people living with disabilities.

Inter-sectoral responses, through the Rapid Response Mechanism, will be provided to persons displaced due to the armed conflict, in hard-to-reach areas, caught at checkpoints or stranded between frontlines, within 72 hours of verification. The mechanism is designed to deliver immediate and life-saving supplies, notably immediate response food rations, to around 12,000 families (60,000 affected people). Integrated response approaches are planned during 2020; for example, with the Education and Health sectors through joint activities, such as school feeding programmes and nutrition surveys. The sector plans to undertake a nutrition survey with UNICEF and the Libyan Ministry of Health to collect evidence to inform tailored food assistance programmes for pregnant and lactating women, as well as malnourished children.

The sector will link short-term humanitarian interventions, such as immediate food assistance, with longer-term development support, such as creation of livelihood opportunities and income-generating initiatives. In 2020, the sector aims at providing trainings, through the Food-for-Training programme, to around 1,700 people - equivalent to food assistance for 8,500 affected people- on vocations that are needed in their respective community/market. All activities implemented by the sector integrate nutrition-sensitive programming, gender-transformative approaches and conflict-sensitive design.

In addition to direct food assistance, the sector supports agricultural, livestock and fishery systems, by providing emergency agricultural inputs such as improved seeds, farming tools, vaccines and laboratory materials to around 2,000 vulnerable small-scale farming households, as well as vocational training on animal and zoonotic disease prevention and control to minimize the rate of abandonment of agricultural activities and capacitate the Libyan populations to produce their own food and generate income by selling the surplus.

The sector will continue to work closely with the CMWG on market monitoring – including the JMMI – to collect data on price fluctuation,

the minimum expenditure basket, and the functionality of markets. In addition, the sector will continue working with CMWG on facilitating harmonized and coherent inter-sectoral approaches to multi-purpose cash assistance, including the definition of vulnerability criteria for targeting people in need.

Response modalities will be determined based on gender analyses and beneficiary preferences, as well as contextual and sectoral (market and financial sector) assessments. Cash-based transfers (CBT) will gradually be increased where local markets are functional, and food is available. Wholesaler capacities, redemption solution technology, and local food supply are other factors that will be taken into consideration. CBT will also facilitate livelihoods and resilience-building activities and will partially contribute to increasing access to essential goods and addressing liquidity problems when available.

Cost of Response

The Food Security Sector has estimated a total cost of US\$ 15 million for 137,000 people to improve access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food while at the same time promoting livelihood-based coping capacities of crisis-affected vulnerable populations. The Food Security Sector used a project-based costing methodology for 2020.

The project budgets are based on the sector's activity outcomes. The costs of implementation break down as follows: 65 per cent for in-kind food assistance; 15 per cent for cash-based transfers; ten per cent for capacity-building of national institutions and community members; five per cent for monitoring and evaluation; and five per cent for assessments.

Monitoring

The Food Security Sector will focus on improving the timeliness, quality and gender responsiveness of monitoring, evaluation and reporting and building the capacity of its partners to ensure that these aspects

of their work are satisfactory. The sector, through its partners, will continue to offer and manage several platforms, such as hotlines, third-party monitoring, post distribution monitoring, and monthly quality control calls.

Third-party monitoring will be used in targeting and distribution processes, collection of pre-assistance baselines, receiving feedback from beneficiaries, and collecting cross-cutting indicators on gender equality, protection and beneficiary accountability. Quality control calls will verify the accuracy of beneficiary lists, enquire whether beneficiaries faced difficulties at distribution sites and assess their level of awareness of complaints and feedback mechanisms. Findings from quality control calls will complement information gathered through third-party monitoring, providing a system of checks and balances to ensure feedback is used for operational planning.

Post distribution monitoring will measure the impact of partners' activities, collecting data using indicators such as the Food Consumption Score (FCS), the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), along with livelihood coping strategies to assess household-level food security. Specific efforts are made to consult equally with female and male beneficiaries in planning and implementing phases. In addition, data collected as part of post distribution monitoring includes beneficiary perceptions regarding protection, awareness and gender issues. Data collected is done through the use of cross-cutting indicators such as gender, protection and accountability to affected populations.

A toll-free helpline, currently through WFP will transition to an CFM, managed by the Emergency Telecommunications Sector. The helpline will act as a dual-purpose feedback mechanism for beneficiaries as well as providing beneficiaries with answers to their queries and enable beneficiaries, as well as non-beneficiaries, to provide information on their experiences of interventions.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.			869 k	339 k
Sectoral Objective: Ensure that crisis-affected vulnerable populations in Libya have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food.	In-kind/Cash transfers	Number of people in need who receive unconditional food assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers	215 k	104 k
Sectoral Objective: Protect livelihoods and promote livelihood-based coping capacities of crisis-affected vulnerable populations at risk of hunger and malnutrition	In-kind/Cash transfers (one-off)	Number of people who receive food (in-kind or cash-based transfer) through vocational training and asset creation/rehabilitation to strengthen self-reliance	0.9 k	0.4 k

Strategic Objective 2: Enhance national and local authorities' capacity to respond, as well as strengthening community resilience, to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.			295 k	115 k
Sectoral Objective: Protect agricultural livelihoods and build national and community resilience against current and future food insecurity shocks.	In-kind (one-off)	Number of individuals in need who receive emergency agricultural inputs, vaccines and lab materials	11.3 k	10 k

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3.4 Health

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
526k	203k	\$29.7M	9	17

Objectives

The destruction of and damage to health care facilities as a result of direct attacks, and severe shortages of health staff, medicines, supplies and equipment, all compound the failings of a health system marked by years of under-investment. More than 3,970,000 people are in need of health assistance, lacking consistent access to primary and secondary health care services. This number includes nearly 1,663,000 people in extreme need and more than 203,000 people in need categorized as “catastrophic” according to the health sector severity scale.

The Health Sector-wide approach will target 1,785,072 people in 58 municipalities, identified as having the most severe needs. Of these, 864,000 are women and 381,000 are under 15 years of age. Around 203,000 individuals categorized as “catastrophic” will be targeted under the HRP, including 56,000 IDPs, 39,000 returnees, 50,000 migrants and 29,000 refugees. Additionally, vulnerable groups, including people with mental disorders and physical disabilities, chronic disease patients, as well as women and children will be prioritized.

The Health Sector has three objectives for the response: i) increased access to life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable and on improving the early detection of and response to disease outbreaks; ii) strengthened health system capacity to provide the minimum health service package and health information systems management; and iii) strengthened health and community (including IDP, migrants and refugees) resilience to absorb and respond to shocks with an emphasis on protection to ensure equitable access to quality health care services.

Under the first sector objective, Health Sector partners will provide a minimum package of integrated health care services at primary and secondary levels. The package will include emergency and trauma care, management of communicable and non-communicable diseases, maternal, neonatal and child health, mental health and psychosocial support, vaccination, disease surveillance and outbreak response. Outpatient consultations, including mental health, trauma and physical rehabilitation, will be supported. Patients will be referred for treatment between different levels of care. The number of skilled birth attendants at deliveries will be increased. Mental health and psychosocial support services will be integrated into primary and secondary health care facilities and community centres. Mobile medical teams, including emergency medical teams, will be rolled out and vaccination activities will be streamlined. The number of sentinel sites reporting to the

disease surveillance system will increase and disease alerts and outbreaks will be investigated and verified within 72 hours.

Under the second objective, health care facilities will be provided with essential medicines, medical supplies and equipment to support their continuous functioning. Refurbishment or rehabilitation support will be provided where necessary. Mobile teams will supplement health care services in remote, rural and hard-to-reach areas where access to such services is limited. Fixed health points and/or mobile teams will provide health care services to people in IDP camps and settlements, as well as official detention centres.

To support the strengthening of health and community resilience, health care providers and community health workers will be trained on the provision of essential care services including the clinical management of rape. The Health Sector will also continue to report attacks on health care personnel and facilities through WHO’s Surveillance System of Attacks on Healthcare (SSA).

The Health Sector aims to overcome challenges in 2019 related to the lack of operational capacity and will adapt operations to meet emerging needs. Through improved coordination and cooperation with health authorities at all levels, and acknowledging their lead role, the health sector will work to secure faster, more flexible approvals to support timely humanitarian response in areas where needs are greatest, such as patient referrals and evacuations, delivery of medicines and supplies, vaccination campaigns and continuum of care for chronic disease patients.

Inter-sector collaboration with WASH and Protection sectors will continue to be strengthened to enhance referral pathways and improve people’s ability to reach safe and accessible health care services. Sub-sector working groups on various health-related topics will be further integrated into the broader health sector activities.

In 2020, continuous advocacy will be required at all levels to secure safe and sustained access to critical locations in order to deliver supplies and provide humanitarian health assistance. This also includes securing an effective system for the referral and evacuation of critically ill patients to health care facilities across the country. Additionally, increased advocacy will be required around the special protection of health care facilities and workers, including ensuring safe access for medical teams to provide health care to people in need. Coordination efforts will support advocacy in order to identify solutions

to overcome access challenges, not only to deliver supplies but to carry out assessments and surveys, monitor the health situation and adjust operations based on evolving needs.

Cost of Response

For 2020, the Health Sector has estimated a total of US\$ 30 million will be needed to ensure 203,000 people in catastrophic severity need can access life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance.

Health Sector costs for 2020 are project-based. The sector ensures that costs are appropriate and aligned with activities and outcomes, and that each project submitted and included in the HRP has been thoroughly reviewed and vetted.

Monitoring

The Health Sector faces considerable assessment and monitoring challenges as a result of poor access to several areas and limited third-party monitoring capacity. As a result, its ability to measure the impact through visits to project sites to collect and analyse data and conduct direct interviews with beneficiaries, is limited.

The Health Sector will work to overcome access challenges in some geographic areas, including by recruiting additional local staff; building monitoring capacity of partners that have access to restricted areas; advocating with authorities for improved access to key locations; supporting joint monitoring efforts by partners to capitalise on existing resources; ensuring better linkages with planning and reporting tools; conducting a joint mid-term review; and improving information-sharing among partners by creating a registry of needs and technical assessments. The Health Sector will strengthen accountability towards affected people by developing tools to analyse feedback from beneficiaries and modifying projects accordingly.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.			869 k	339 k
Sectoral Objective: Increase access to life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable and on improving the early detection of and response to disease outbreaks.	In-kind	Number of outpatient consultations.	634 k	245 k
Sectoral Objective: Increase access to life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable and on improving the early detection of and response to disease outbreaks.	In-kind	Number of patients referred for treatment between different levels of care and locations.	62 k	24 k
Sectoral Objective: Increase access to life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable and on improving the early detection of and response to disease outbreaks.	In-kind	Number of trauma/injury related consultations	89 k	35 k
Sectoral Objective: Increase access to life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable and on improving the early detection of and response to disease outbreaks.	In-kind	Number of mental health consultations	45 k	17 k
Sectoral Objective: Increase access to life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian health assistance, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable and on improving the early detection of and response to disease outbreaks.	In-kind	Number of physical rehabilitation (disability) sessions/ consultations	62 k	24 k



3.5

Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
475k	128k	\$14.2M	17	17

Objectives

The Protection Sector considers five population groups to be under its remit including IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers, migrants, returnees, and vulnerable non-displaced Libyans. An estimated 475,000 people are estimated to need protection assistance in Libya for 2020, with 128,000 targeted to receive protection assistance in 2020. The four prioritized protection needs are: strengthened protection environment from conflict-related risks, including the need for enhanced access to government services and humanitarian assistance and protection from violations of International Humanitarian Law; access to specialized services; access to assistance and legal protection for refugees and vulnerable migrants; and community cohesion, protection from communal violence, and subsequent protection risks.

The Protection Sector has identified two objectives. The first objective aims to enhance the protection environment for Libyans and non-Libyans, particularly those affected by conflict, by providing specialized protection services and strengthening responses in areas with the highest need. This entails specialized protection responses for vulnerable individuals including specialized legal assistance, structured psychosocial support and community-based protection initiatives.

The second objective aims to strengthen engagement with key duty bearers and communities to enhance their capacity to identify and address protection risks and needs. Activities include those aimed at strengthening the capacity of local and national authorities, civil society organizations, local and national NGOs and communities to identify and address protection risks and needs through effective advocacy and meaningful engagement.

The Protection Sector's objectives mirror the overarching HRP strategic objectives by focusing on two main areas of intervention: provision of the necessary programmatic responses and enhancement of humanitarian engagement with key stakeholders to build a sustainable response and connect the endeavors of the humanitarian community with long-term development and peace-building goals.

The Protection Sector response will address Libyan and non-Libyan acute and chronic protection needs and will aim at reducing and mitigating risks and at enhancing a conducive protection environment. This will entail a particular focus on persons with specific needs and vulnerabilities, including women at-risk; older persons, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children; survivors of violence or torture; people with legal or physical protection needs

including those impacted by arbitrary detention; internally displaced persons; migrants and refugees. Areas with the highest need will be prioritized and partners will make concerted efforts to expand programming to areas with unmet or underdeveloped protection responses, such as areas in the south.

The Age, Gender and Diversity and the Rights and Community-Based approaches will be the overarching principles guiding the response and in ensuring that the specific needs and protection risks of women, men, girls and boys of all ages and backgrounds are considered and addressed, with rights accessed, and meaningful participation supported.

Protection Sector partners intend to utilize various modalities to address and mitigate the protection risks of vulnerable individuals and communities, including in-kind or cash assistance, and direct in-person assistance. Key activities will include individual case management; community and individual assessments, and psychosocial support activities; cash for protection; information dissemination; in-kind assistance for particularly vulnerable individuals; specialized legal assistance, and referrals to assistance in and outside the sector.

An integral part of providing an effective protection-centered response and achieving protection outcomes is to strengthen the response capacity of sectoral partners - international and national - and relevant national and local authorities, the latter as primary duty bearers. Advocacy efforts will also aim at identifying, together with stakeholders, strengths and opportunities for growth and further engagement.

The sector will work in close collaboration with its members, including GBV, Child Protection and Mine Action working groups, as well as other sectors to ensure the centrality of protection, in accordance with the HCT's Centrality of Protection Strategy, to ensure a coordinated and integrated protection response. This will be actualized through joint assessments and the use of harmonized tools including assessments, enhanced 4Ws, service mappings, and standard operating procedures for timely and efficient inter-sectoral referrals. Protection Sector and Health sector partners co-chair a Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Technical Working Group to ensure a streamlined response for actors working on mental health and psychosocial support activities. The Protection sector will continue to mainstream protection into other sectoral responses through capacity-building and training for non-protection actors.

3.5.1

Mine Action

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
839k	345k	\$7.5M	7	7

Mine Action is recognized as a critical cross-cutting enabler, facilitating humanitarian action from protection to early recovery. By mitigating the risk of explosive hazards to affected communities and humanitarian actors alike, Mine Action provides safe access to vital infrastructure and resources, thus enabling the return and resettlement of displaced people and the resumption of basic socioeconomic recovery.

An estimated 345,000 people are targeted with Mine Action assistance as a result of widespread contamination from explosive hazards due to the protracted conflict, violence and insecurity, particularly in urban areas.

The Mine Action Working Group has two sector objectives under which humanitarian Mine Action activities will be prioritized. The first objective aims to strengthen the protection of individuals and communities from the risks and impacts of explosive hazards, by providing Mine Action services in areas with the highest need. Mine Action partners aim to prevent and mitigate protection risks from explosive hazards by conducting Mine Action activities in the most affected areas.

These activities include clearance of contaminated areas through Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), EOD spot tasks, battle area clearance, and rubble removal. Explosive hazard risk education will also be provided to increase awareness of the risks and dangers of explosive hazards within the population. Additionally, specialized assistance will be provided to survivors of explosive hazards. Assessments, surveying and mapping of contaminated areas, in coordination with the Libyan

Mine Action Centre (LibMAC) and/or other competent authorities, will increase the level of information on the location, extent, and nature of explosive hazard contamination to inform Mine Action prioritization and response as well as humanitarian response.

The second objective seeks to enhance national Mine Action operational capabilities to mitigate the risks and impacts of explosive hazards. In order to enhance Libyan Mine Action capabilities, Mine Action partners will continue to engage with and support Libyan entities to enhance local institutional and non-governmental capacity.

The Libyan national capacity to mitigate the threat of explosive hazards is insufficient to address the growing threat to the population. With the existing managerial and coordination capacity in place, governmental and non-governmental actors have a solid base for growth, yet are lacking sufficient numbers of qualified personnel, equipment, and technical expertise to scale up to meet demand. The working group response will therefore emphasize the enhancement of technical skills and physical capacity of established local actors.

Multiple assessments, along with information provided by national authorities such as the LibMAC point to areas of particular concern where the presence of explosive hazards has been reported. These areas will be prioritized for the response and include Tripoli and the surrounding areas, Tawergha, Sirt, Gharyan, Sebha, Murzuq, Benghazi, and Derna.

3.5.2

Gender-Based Violence

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
166k	100k	\$6.8M	6	7

GBV partners' interventions will target migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities in Tripoli, Benghazi, Sebha, Misrata, Sirt, Azzawya and Murzuq. More than 100,000 individuals will be targeted in 2020, out of which majority are women and girls.

GBV partners' activities will be guided by three sector objectives. The first aims to improve access to safe, timely, confidential and coordinated GBV services in line with GBV Guiding Principles and a survivor-centered approach. GBV sub-sector partners are seeking to ensure vulnerable groups, including GBV survivors, have access to timely and

life-saving GBV services, such as clinical management of rape at health facilities, case management and psychosocial support, and material assistance. GBV partners seek to provide appropriate information to migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities about available GBV-related services and establish new and regularly updated functional referral pathways to link GBV survivors and other vulnerable groups to timely services. Coordination will be strengthened by operationalizing the newly developed GBV SoPs.

The second sectoral objective seeks to strengthen capacities of, and

increase coordination among service providers, local institutions and relevant stakeholders - including communities - in GBV response, prevention and risk mitigation. Ensuring localization through meaningful participation of national actors and line ministries and enhancing their capacity on GBV response and prevention, is a key priority for GBV partners in 2020.

The third sectoral objective includes strengthened efforts to advocate for a safe and equitable environment through a review of existing national policies and laws related to GBV in Libya, including organization of consultative workshops, reviewing mandatory reporting policies and support the development of national GBV strategy.

In 2020, GBV partners are planning to expand and prioritize GBV programming interventions including coordination efforts in Tripoli, Benghazi, Sebha, Misrata, Sirt, Azzawya and Murzuq with specific focus on GBV response, prevention, risk mitigation, capacity-building and advocacy. Furthermore, GBV partners are seeking to conduct regular safety audits in new displacement locations, including

collective shelters, to detect emerging GBV risk factors and provide and recommend mitigation measures. Women and girls of reproductive age will also be provided with dignity kits to improve their mobility and psychosocial well-being and alleviate the economic burden on families reducing the risk of negative coping mechanisms. Building and strengthening capacities of non-GBV frontline workers and key line ministries on safe and appropriate referral mechanisms, data protection and management will be a priority.

In addition to provision of specialized services and items, including at the women's centres, community development centres and health facilities, regular awareness raising activities on GBV-related topics and skill-building activities at women's centres will be conducted. Mobile response activities will also be provided at the collective shelters, IDP camps, host communities and detention centers and will include psychosocial support, dignity kit distribution, emergency clinical management of rape, case management, information dissemination sessions and safety audits.

3.5.3

Child Protection

CHILDREN IN NEED	CHILDREN TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
220k	139k	\$6.6M	12	10

In 2020, the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) aims to sustain and scale up the provision of critical child protection services by addressing the most urgent needs of 103,000 children and adolescents (45,000 girls and 58,000 boys) and 36,000 caregivers (17,000 females and 19,000 males) by preventing and responding to key child protection issues affecting the physical and mental well-being and full development of children.

The CPWG has three sectoral objectives that inform response activities: i) strengthen community-based child protection to enhance protection of children from violence, abuse and exploitation; ii) provide specialized child protection services to girls and boys who are survivors or at risk of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation; and iii) increase child protection capacity to prevent and respond to child protection concerns in Libya. In line with the strategic objectives, child protection objectives are framed on the three components - prevention, response and capacity strengthening- with the focus on enhancing existing resilience of children and communities; increasing access to age and gender sensitive case management services; and strengthening strategic partnership and coordination with national and local actors.

The children and caregivers targeted by CPWG partners were based on the analysis of scale and severity of needs, operational capacity of partners, funding forecasts, accessibility, ongoing development assistance, and existing government capacity to provide assistance. Priority groups to be targeted by the response include children experiencing physical and emotional maltreatment, child and

adolescent survivors of GBV, children at risks of explosive hazards, unaccompanied and separated children, children in detention, children associated with armed groups or engaged in the worst forms of child labor, and children and caregivers experiencing psychosocial distress. Geographically, the focus will expand to ensure the provision of critical child protection services in 13 baladiyas identified as having people with acute needs, as well as 21 baladiyas having people with severe needs.

In 2020, the CPWG will prioritize the implementation of child protection case management to better enhance the timely provision of specialized child protection through the roll-out of inter-agency case management standard operational procedures, development of child referral pathways and comprehensive capacity-building plans. The child protection response will continue to emphasize the establishment and strengthening of community-based child protection mechanisms, including psychosocial support through reinforcing existing positive coping strategies, building resilience of children and caregivers, and adopting mobile outreach modalities in hard-to-reach areas.

Mitigation, prevention and response to child protection risks are life-saving interventions which require an integrated and multi-sectoral response. The CPWG will continue close collaboration with the GBV Working Group in mitigating GBV risks, enhancing caring for child and adolescent survivors, and developing joint capacity building initiatives. In coordination with the Education Sector, the CPWG will support ensuring adequate provision of psychosocial support (PSS) for children

and teachers and training of social workers and teachers on child protection and PSS. Also, the CPWG will strengthen child protection mainstreaming across sectors in line with child protection minimum standards, such as with health actors on coordination for mental health, and psychosocial support and case management; and with the Mine Action Working Group to develop and disseminate messages on explosive ordnance risk education to children and their caregivers.

Cost of Response

The Protection Sector has an envelope of US\$35 million in the HRP to provide protection assistance. The Protection Sector used a project-based costing model for general protection activities (including MPCA), GBV, Child Protection, and Mine Action activities.

The general Protection Sector will mobilize US\$9 million to provide specialized protection assistance to 128,000 people in need including through individual and community-levels of protection assistance. MPCA will mobilize US\$5 million for an estimated 25,000 people in need. The GBV Working Group will mobilize US\$6.75 million to provide specialized GBV protection assistance to 100,000 individuals, while the Child Protection Working Group will mobilize US\$6.75 million to provide specialized child protection assistance to about 139,000 individuals, including 45,000 girls, 58,000 boys, 17,000 women, and 19,000 men. The Mine Action Working Group will mobilize US\$7.5 million to provide

life-saving protection services to an estimated 345,000 individuals, targeted both directly and indirectly.

Monitoring

The Protection Sector approaches monitoring as both the responsibility of the sector and of its partners. The agreed-upon indicators will be monitored on a monthly basis using the sectoral 4W as the primary reporting tool. This will be supplemented by partner reports and information from organizational mechanisms designed to monitor the effectiveness of the protection response as well as needs and gaps as they may arise.

The sector will work in conjunction with the CFM initiative for information on the affected populations' view of the response, as well as a mechanism to enhance the sector's understanding of gaps, needs, roles, and accountability. To complement the work of the CFM, the Protection Sector and Protection Areas of Responsibility (AOR) are establishing robust service mappings and referral pathways for protection-related services in 2020. This core activity aims at enhancing the accountability to affected populations and ensuring individuals in need are able to access services. Additionally, all approved protection projects must demonstrate an organizational complaints and feedback component to supplement the work of the CFM and further enhance our overall accountability to affected populations.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Protection - General and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RE- SPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.			869 k	339 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhance the protection environment for Libyans and non-Libyans, particularly those affected by conflict, by providing specialized protection services and strengthening responses in areas with the highest need.	In-kind	No. of individuals reached through protection services, including individual targeted assistance for persons with specific protection needs (includes PSS) (cumulative interventions).	361 k	102 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhance the protection environment for Libyans and non-Libyans, particularly those affected by conflict, by providing specialized protection services and strengthening responses in areas with the highest need.	In-kind	No. of individuals receiving legal counselling or assistance, including civil documentation and HLP issues (cumulative interventions).	3 k	0.6 k

Sectoral Objective: Enhance the protection environment for Libyans and non-Libyans, particularly those affected by conflict, by providing specialized protection services and strengthening responses in areas with the highest need.	In-kind	Number of detention centres reached with protection monitoring	10	10
Sectoral Objective: Enhance the protection environment for Libyans and non-Libyans, particularly those affected by conflict, by providing specialized protection services and strengthening responses in areas with the highest need.	In-kind	Number of communities where needs assessments or monitoring have been conducted	0.1 k	0.1 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhance the protection environment for Libyans and non-Libyans, particularly those affected by conflict, by providing specialized protection services and strengthening responses in areas with the highest need.	In-kind	Number of individuals reached through awareness raising sessions (cumulative interventions).	90 k	22 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhance the protection environment for Libyans and non-Libyans, particularly those affected by conflict, by providing specialized protection services and strengthening responses in areas with the highest need.	In-kind	Number of community based initiatives	10	10
Sectoral Objective: Enhance the protection environment for Libyans and non-Libyans, particularly those affected by conflict, by providing specialized protection services and strengthening responses in areas with the highest need.	In-kind	Number of community-based protection structures	10	10
Sectoral Objective: Support vulnerable households to meet their urgent basic needs through the provision of emergency one-off multi-purpose cash assistance	Cash	Number of HHs who receive the full amount of the emergency one-off cash assistance (disaggregated by gender of HoHH)	203 k	17 k
Sectoral Objective: Support socio-economically vulnerable households to meet their basic needs through the provision of multi-month multi-purpose cash assistance.	Cash	Number of HHs who receive the full amount of the multi-month cash transfer (disaggregated by gender of HoHH)	136 k	7 k

Sectoral Objective: Support socio-economically vulnerable households to meet their basic needs through the provision of multi-month multi-purpose cash assistance.	Assessments	Number of market monitoring assessments conducted and made available to the humanitarian community	-	12
Sectoral Objective: Support socio-economically vulnerable households to meet their basic needs through the provision of multi-month multi-purpose cash assistance.	Assessment	Number of HH reporting a reduction in the use of negative coping mechanisms.	17 k	4 k
Sectoral Objective: Support socio-economically vulnerable households to meet their basic needs through the provision of multi-month multi-purpose cash assistance.	Assessment	Number of HHs who report an improvement in their ability to meet their basic needs	7 k	2 k
Strategic Objective 2: Enhance national and local authorities' capacity to respond, as well as strengthening community resilience, to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.			295 k	115 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthen engagement with key duty bearers and communities to enhance their capacity to identify and address protection risks and needs.	In-kind	Number of persons (humanitarian workers and local/ national authorities) who receive training (cumulative interventions).	10 k	3 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthen engagement with key duty bearers and communities to enhance their capacity to identify and address protection risks and needs.	In-kind	Number of advocacy interventions.	130	130

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Protection - Mine Action

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RE-SPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.			869 k	339 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthen the protection of individuals and communities from the risks and impacts of explosive hazards, by providing Mine Action services in areas with the highest need.	In-kind	Number of direct beneficiaries benefiting from risk education	475 k	345 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthen the protection of individuals and communities from the risks and impacts of explosive hazards, by providing Mine Action services in areas with the highest need.	In-kind	Number of indirect beneficiaries benefiting from risk education	475 k	345 k
Strategic Objective 2: Enhance national and local authorities' capacity to respond, as well as strengthening community resilience, to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.			295 k	115 k
Sectoral Objective: Enhance national Mine Action operational capabilities to mitigate the risks and impacts of explosive hazards.	In-kind	# of people trained	-	190

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Protection - Gender-based Violence

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RE-SPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.			869 k	339 k
Sectoral Objective: Improve access to safe, timely, confidential and coordinated GBV services, provided according to a survivor-centered approach.	In-kind	Number of women and girls accessing life skills and recreational activities in women and girls safe spaces/ community centers	146 k	15 k
Sectoral Objective: Improve access to safe, timely, confidential and coordinated GBV services, provided according to a survivor-centered approach.	In-kind	Number of men, women, boys, girls reached with GBV information dissemination sessions	166 k	3 k
Sectoral Objective: Improve access to safe, timely, confidential and coordinated GBV services, provided according to a survivor-centered approach.	In-kind	Number of men, women, boys, girls reached with GBV information dissemination sessions	166 k	100 k

Sectoral Objective: Improve access to safe, timely, confidential and coordinated GBV services, provided according to a survivor-centered approach.	In-kind	Number of women and girls receiving dignity kits.	146 k	10 k
Sectoral Objective: Improve access to safe, timely, confidential and coordinated GBV services, provided according to a survivor-centered approach.	In-kind	Number of safety audits conducted.	-	28
Sectoral Objective: Improve access to safe, timely, confidential and coordinated GBV services, provided according to a survivor-centered approach.	In-kind	Number of functional referral pathways developed and updated on a regular basis.	-	4
Strategic Objective 2: Enhance national and local authorities' capacity to respond, as well as strengthening community resilience, to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.			295 k	115 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthen capacities of and increase coordination among service providers and local institutions in GBV response, prevention and risk mitigation.	In-kind	Number of frontline workers trained on GBV including how to deal with disclosure.	-	210
Sectoral Objective: Strengthen capacities of and increase coordination among service providers and local institutions in GBV response, prevention and risk mitigation.	In-kind	Number of GBV partners including national actors trained on GBV response, safe data collection and storage	-	360

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Protection - Children Protection

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RESPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.			869 k	339 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthen community-based child protection to enhance protection of children from violence, abuse and exploitation in targeted locations.	In-kind	Number of children and caregivers engaging in psychosocial support and recreational activities in schools and community spaces (disaggregated by age/ sex/ disability).	160 k	104 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthen community-based child protection to enhance protection of children from violence, abuse and exploitation in targeted locations.	In-kind	Number of people reached by awareness raising activities in targeted location (disaggregated by age/ sex/ disability)	220 k	138 k

Sectoral Objective: Provide specialised child protection services to girls and boys who are survivors or at risk of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation in targeted locations	In-kind	Number/Percentage of targeted girls and boys receiving age- and gender-sensitive case management services (disaggregated by age/ sex/ disability/ population group).	24 k	1.5 k
Sectoral Objective: Provide specialised child protection services to girls and boys who are survivors or at risk of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation in targeted locations	In-kind	Number of identified at-risk girls and boys received or referred for specialised services.	12 k	6.4 k
Sectoral Objective: Provide specialised child protection services to girls and boys who are survivors or at risk of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation in targeted locations	In-kind	Number of targeted locations with functional referral pathways for child protection in place	-	5
Strategic Objective 2: Enhance national and local authorities' capacity to respond, as well as strengthening community resilience, to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.			295 k	115 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthen child protection capacity to prevent and respond to child protection concerns in Libya.	In-kind	Number of child protection actors trained on child protection approaches (disaggregated by age/ sex).	-	2 k
Sectoral Objective: Strengthen child protection capacity to prevent and respond to child protection concerns in Libya.	In-kind	Number of non-child protection actors (national/ local authorities, civil society actors) trained (disaggregated by age/ sex).	-	1 k

LIBYA
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3.6

Shelter & NFIs



PEOPLE IN NEED

342k

PEOPLE TARGETED

81k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$7M

PARTNERS

6

PROJECTS

7

Objectives

Waves of conflict have caused population displacement and severe damage to housing and infrastructure across Libya. As the need for housing continues to be stretched, especially in urban areas and around major cities, and rental prices increase, this has exacerbated the difficulties of households in securing affordable housing and putting an increasing number of vulnerable families at risk of eviction. As a result, around 342,000 people are in need of shelter assistance.

The Shelter & NFI Sector's priority remains to ensure adequate, appropriate and affordable housing options for the most vulnerable people. This will be both in response to emergency situations, as well as providing more durable and tailored support depending on the specific needs of the population.

In 2020, closures of IDP collective centres are expected to continue, however many IDPs will remain displaced due to continued insecurity and/or an inability to return to areas of origin. IDPs, as well as the most vulnerable returnees, migrants and refugees and vulnerable non-displaced Libyans in areas affected by conflict will remain in need of shelter support to avoid movements into sub-standard shelters.

In order to prevent further deterioration of the shelter situation for the most vulnerable populations of concern, the sector response will be delivered in line with two objectives: i) provide humanitarian life-saving and life-sustaining shelter and NFI support; and ii) contribute to the resilience of communities and households by improving housing and related community/public infrastructure.

Activities under these three objectives will include the provision of core relief items and emergency shelter kits or shelter materials to displaced people in informal settlements. It will also include the rehabilitation, repair or upgrade of existing shelters that are below minimum standards in collective centres, unfinished buildings or other type of emergency shelter spaces. This will ensure that these shelters meet a minimum standard and provide a higher quality of living conditions and better protection for those who are being hosted in these spaces, particularly those that remain for an extended period of time.

In-kind assistance will be prioritized in the form of family NFI packages during emergency response and also for long-term displaced populations in need of support. Seasonal items, such as warm clothing and thermal blankets in winter and summer clothing in summer, will

also be distributed to support well-being and reduce the impact of, and exposure to, extreme conditions.

Migrant and refugee populations will also receive in-kind assistance through tailored NFI packages according to their specific needs, especially for those migrants and refugees in detention centres. Urban migrants, refugees and asylum seekers also require attention, particularly in areas like Tripoli, where further closure of detention centres is expected in 2020, but also in Murzuq and Sebha where shelter solutions are mostly in urban areas.

This will largely be achieved through tailored in-kind assistance; however, cash assistance, mostly in the form of rental subsidies, will be provided where feasible and appropriate. This will ensure that the most vulnerable people can meet their needs in a manner that allows choice and promotes dignity.

A cross-sectoral approach will be promoted in order to ensure that protection considerations are mainstreamed and incorporated at all stages of the interventions. For cash assistance, this will be done through close linkages with partners providing multi-purpose cash to ensure that scarce resources are directed to those most in need.

Cost of Response

The Shelter & NFI Sector has estimated a total of US\$7 million will be needed to provide shelter and NFI assistance for around 81,000 people identified as most in need of assistance. Costing for the sector is project-based.

Projects submitted for inclusion in the HRP have been carefully vetted against an established set of criteria including the targeting of identified vulnerable groups and communities. All projects are in alignment with sector priorities and target groups, and geographical areas have been selected based on needs assessment data.

Among the different prioritized interventions, around 97 per cent is planned for emergency response to populations most in need of life-saving response and aligned to the first sectoral objective and three per cent is planned for repair and rehabilitation of damaged dwelling, focused on returnees and aligned to the second sectoral objective.

In terms of response modalities around 97 per cent of assistance is planned to be provided in-kind, in the form of NFI and shelter material packages while three per cent is planned to be provided as cash-based assistance, in the form of rental subsidies.

Monitoring

The Shelter & NFI Sector will continue to strengthen accountability for aid delivered through monitoring and reporting of the impact and reach of the response. Progress against the objectives and outcomes of the HRP will be monitored using the HRP Sector Results Framework and the sector-specific results objectives, activities and indicators. Indicators from the sector will be used to monitor activities on a monthly basis, contributing to the regularly published 4Ws.

Regular monitoring of results achieved against resources allocated is essential to improving transparency and accountability to all

stakeholders. It will help provide an evidence-based for decision-making, filling gaps, and adjusting response plans.

In 2020, the sector will continue to update the geographical breakdown of needs severity and to prioritize interventions in real-time and on a local scale. The ability of the sector to prioritize effectively and to reach those most in need will rely on continued monitoring. Coordination of assessments will mitigate the risk of duplication, and the sector will facilitate sharing of assessment findings where possible.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RE- SPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.			869 k	339 k
Sectoral Objective: Provide humanitarian life-saving and life-sustaining shelter and NFI support.	In-kind	Number of of people whose core and essential NFI needs are met.	203 k	48 k
Sectoral Objective: Provide humanitarian life-saving and life-sustaining shelter and NFI support.	In-kind	Number of of people assisted with emergency shelter materials/kits.	104 k	25 k
Sectoral Objective: Provide humanitarian life-saving and life-sustaining shelter and NFI support.	Cash	Number of of people assisted with rental assistance.	8 k	2 k
Sectoral Objective: Provide humanitarian life-saving and life-sustaining shelter and NFI support.	In-kind	Number of of people assisted by rehabilitated collective centres.	15 k	3.5 k
Sectoral Objective: Contribute towards the resilience of communities and households by improving housing and related community/public infrastructure.	In-kind	Number of of people assisted by repaired/rehabilitated damaged dwelling.	11 k	2.6 k

3.7

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



PEOPLE IN NEED

242k

PEOPLE TARGETED

145k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$5.1M

PARTNERS

6

PROJECTS

8

Objectives

Water and sanitation needs have increased in Libya due to the escalating security situation, lack of maintenance of facilities and continued deterioration in service delivery. Displaced populations seeking refuge in collective centres and/or hosting communities, migrants and refugees are in dire needs of life-saving critical WASH services. Access to safe drinking water is a key challenge, with regular power cuts affecting the continuous supply of water. Toilets in the most affected areas are inadequate and solid waste management is reaching alarming levels, with piles of garbage creating an environment for vector breeding.

The WASH Sector has identified 242,000 people in need of WASH assistance in Libya. This includes people in areas ranked as either extreme or catastrophic on the severity scale. This includes 117,000 IDPs, 58,000 conflict-affected non-displaced Libyans, 13,000 returnees and 55,000 migrants and refugees.

The WASH Sector has two objectives that aim to provide the most vulnerable population groups affected by humanitarian crisis with life-saving WASH assistance, as well as strengthen partners' capacity for WASH response.

Under the first objective, WASH Sector activities include the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in priority areas, such as detention centres and collective centres, as well as in schools and health centres. Additionally, water trucking, solid waste management and fumigation will be undertaken. Provision of WASH NFIs and/or cash assistance, particularly as a rapid response activity, will be continued. The dissemination of hygiene messages to priority groups will also be continued.

Under the second objectives, the WASH Sector will aim to strengthen partners' capacity through support to emergency preparedness and response planning training and technical trainings, such as conducting WASH in Emergencies training. pumps, generators, chlorine and water testing kits as required.

The WASH Sector aims to prioritize its activities for 2020 based upon the severity of people's needs, technical capacity of partners, and financial requirements. The sector will strive to enhance operational capacity of its partners across Libya.

The WASH Sector will adopt a cross-sectoral approach, ensuring proper coordination with other sectors. In coordination with the Education and Health sectors, WASH facilities in schools and health

centres will be rehabilitated to ensure that children and patients, as well as teaching and health staff, have access to uninterrupted water and sanitation services.

Similarly, WASH services in detention centres, where access allows, will be provided in collaboration with Protection, Food Security and Shelter/ NFI sectors to ensure continuous supply of water along with adequate sanitation facilities and provision of hygiene items. WASH services will also be provided in IDP collective centres and in areas of return, in collaboration with Shelter& NFI Sector.

The WASH Sector will provide both in-kind assistance, such as the provision of WASH items, as well as cash assistance, whenever feasible. This includes responding to urgent WASH needs at the onset of new emergencies, such as provision of water through water trucking, or by providing technical support to service providers or rehabilitation of WASH facilities to enable communities to access safe drinking water and adequate sanitation in the longer term. Through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) WASH sector partners will provide essential WASH items, in line with globally agreed minimum standards, for immediate life-saving support for newly displaced IDPs in humanitarian need. The WASH Sector will also pre-position basic WASH items at strategic locations as an emergency preparedness measure.

The WASH Sector will mainly work through the UN, international and national NGOs, as well as government counterparts. Private contractors will also be engaged as a key partner for service delivery.

Cost of Response

The WASH Sector has estimated a total of US\$5 million will be needed to provide WASH services, targeting more than 145,000 people (including 80,000 men, 65,000 women and 56,000 children) in need.

Project-based costing has been applied for 2020. Costing is based on ground realities, partner's expertise, and capacity. All project proposals included in the HRP are aligned to the sectoral priorities and contribute to the broader HRP outcomes and objectives.

The WASH Sector costing is mainly divided into operational and capacity building components. Around 48 per cent of the budget is allocated to provision of water and sanitation services to priority groups and 10 per cent for the improvement of water and sanitation in schools and health centres. Around 40 per cent will be allocated for the provision of WASH non-food items and/or cash and hygiene awareness. Additionally, around 2 per cent will contribute to capacity

strengthening of sector partners and evidence generation for response planning.

Monitoring

To overcome challenges with monitoring and evidence generation for planning purposes, and the limited third-party monitoring, the WASH Sector will improve partners' monitoring capacity, strengthen third-party monitoring mechanisms, and increase focus on assessments and studies to inform future planning.

The sector will adopt various strategies to overcome access challenges in some geographic areas, including strengthening collaboration with

governmental counterparts to utilise their expertise and networking across Libya. Moreover, emphasis will be given to localize the response and enhance monitoring of the WASH situation in affected areas. Regular analysis of access constraints, in collaboration with the Access Working Group, and advocacy will be undertaken accordingly.

The WASH Sector aims to strengthen its strategic framework with specific emphasis on strengthened monitoring, evidence generation, accountability to affected population/feedback mechanism and protection mainstreaming across WASH interventions.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	SECTORAL RE-SPONSE APPROACH	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED
Strategic Objective 1: Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.			869 k	339 k
Sectoral Objective: Most vulnerable population groups affected by humanitarian crisis are provided with life-saving WASH assistance.	In-kind	Number of people with access to safe water supply	242 k	44 k
Sectoral Objective: Most vulnerable population groups affected by humanitarian crisis are provided with life-saving WASH assistance.	In-kind	Number of people with access to sanitation services.	242 k	29 k
Sectoral Objective: Most vulnerable population groups affected by humanitarian crisis are provided with life-saving WASH assistance.	In-kind/Cash	Number of people reached with essential hygiene items and information.	242 k	58 k
Sectoral Objective: Most vulnerable population groups affected by humanitarian crisis are provided with life-saving WASH assistance.	In-kind	Number of people provided with basic WASH facilities in schools and Health Centres	145 k	15 k
Strategic Objective 2: Enhance national and local authorities' capacity to respond, as well as strengthening community resilience, to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.			295 k	115 k
Sectoral Objective: WASH Sector partners capacity strengthened on water and sanitation responses in emergencies.	In-kind	Number of Government, I/NGOs trained on emergency preparedness and response planning	50	50
Sectoral Objective: WASH Sector partners capacity strengthened on water and sanitation responses in emergencies.	In-kind	Number of Government, I/NGOs trained on WASH in Emergencies	50	50
Sectoral Objective: WASH Sector partners capacity strengthened on water and sanitation responses in emergencies.	In-kind	Number of Govt, I/NGOs offices provided with technical supplies	6	6

3.8

Common Services (Logistics and Coordination)

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$14.0M

PARTNERS

10

PROJECTS

9

Objectives

Operating in Libya remains challenging, with numerous security, logistical and access constraints. Strong and effective coordination, underpinned by commonly agreed datasets, information management and analysis, is required to support that humanitarian action is timely, effective and meets the needs of the most affected and vulnerable people. Collaboration with national actors and continued advocacy on International Humanitarian Law and on principled humanitarian action, as well as the centrality of protection are critical to ensuring that assistance is provided safely and respects people's dignity.

Coordination and Common Services (CCS) will support humanitarian actors with coordination, information management and coordinated needs assessments, as well as advocacy for access, safety and the centrality of protection. It will also support humanitarian organizations' work by strengthening the inter-sector coordination mechanism, logistics and air services. CCS will benefit the entire humanitarian community by enabling it to reach the most vulnerable people in need in Libya in an effective and timely manner, as well as enabling the sectors to sustain and extend their members' operational reach and impact.

CCS will support humanitarian actors in Libya to deliver humanitarian interventions through two objectives: i) facilitating a principled humanitarian response, ensuring that strategic decision-making processes and coordination mechanisms, as well as humanitarian financing, are guided by the centrality of protection; and ii) promote, coordinate and harmonize information management practices and needs assessments in close collaboration with national stakeholders across sectors, including by maintaining common data and information repositories to produce analysis and evidence-based advocacy.

Well functioning coordination mechanisms allow the rest of the humanitarian system to flow. Through the organization and coordination of thematic and regional meetings, partners will enhance the quality and analysis of humanitarian data with an emphasis on hard-to-reach areas. In the first quarter of 2020, a review of existing coordination mechanisms and structures will be undertaken to ensure they are fit for purpose. This will include a review of the ISCG, as well as the functionality of the ACGs. Additionally, there will be a renewed focus on increasing the engagement of INGOs, particularly as sector co-leads, as well as NNGOs and civil society, in coordination structures. Humanitarian coordination will reinforce and promote inter-sectoral complementarity, as well as ensure the centrality and mainstreaming of protection to enhance the impact of the collective response.

In recent years, humanitarian partners in Libya have focused on strengthening systematic methods for data collection to inform stakeholders on the humanitarian situation, changing needs, gaps and progress. The tracking of population movements, migration flows and settlements, mapping of access constraints and coordinated needs assessments will be an integral part of the CCS focus.

In 2020, assessments, access monitoring and response tracking will be better timed, better implemented and of greater use to the broader humanitarian system and leadership. Information management and monitoring and evaluation products focusing on access, population movements and delivery will guide strategic thinking. Periodic monitoring reports, dashboards and snapshots will remain regular products for the ISCG planning and to inform the HCT decision-making. Improving access to, and quality of, data and analysis will be further strengthened through greater collaboration and capacity building of government institutions on assessment methodologies and information management to ensure understanding of humanitarian needs.

Enhanced monitoring and evaluation will also inform and support increased advocacy efforts in Libya. Through the Access Working Group and with protection-mandated agencies, such as OHCHR, UNHCR, and the Protection Sector, and other relevant entities and stakeholders, actor mapping and targeted advocacy, specifically focusing on IHL and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) violations, will increase. The CCS will continue building on the triple nexus through the identification of collective outcomes and the active participation in the information exchange and planning platforms.

In 2020, Logistics will primarily work with humanitarian organizations on preparedness and training to reinforce their capacity for scaling up their operations; maintain a forum where organizations can access additional technical support on logistics assessments and analysis; and ensure common logistics gaps and/or bottlenecks are identified and relevant mitigation measures are implemented. As the conflict has hampered the expansion of humanitarian operations, most actors are limited to consolidating their presence in key coastal cities while access and presence in other areas of the country, especially in the south, remains unpredictable and challenging. Logistics will build partner capacity in specific technical areas of relief materials' supply chain logistics as necessary.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) will provide safe and flexible air service to the humanitarian community and facilitate the movement of humanitarian personnel and light cargo within

the country. UNHAS will also respond in case of humanitarian staff evacuation, including in remote areas.

Cost of Response

An estimated US\$14 million will be required to provide coordination and common services support to the humanitarian community in 2020. This includes \$7.5 million for coordination and \$6.5 million for logistics and air services.

For the coordination component, around 37 per cent is allocated for strengthening the sectors and the ISCG by providing the necessary resources to deliver in their mandate in an efficient and effective manner, around 33 per cent is allocated for strengthening data collection and analysis and coordinated assessments, and around 30 per cent is allocated for supporting and facilitating coordination services to the

humanitarian partners including access, information management and products, advocacy and humanitarian financing among others.

For the logistics component, around 97 per cent is allocated for provision of air transport service through the UNHAS to support access for humanitarian organizations in Libya and three per cent to support strengthened information management and coordination of common logistics services to the humanitarian community.

Monitoring

A monitoring framework with objectives, indicators, baseline and targets has been put in place to measure achievements and identify areas to strengthen. The CCS partners will meet quarterly to evaluate progress and make recommendations to achieve the goals.

Objectives, Indicators and Targets

OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET
Strategic Objective 1: Ensure people's safe, equitable and dignified access to critical basic services and resources to reduce their vulnerability, in accordance with international legal and other standards.		-	-
Sectoral Objective: Facilitate a principled humanitarian response by ensuring that strategic decision-making processes and coordination mechanisms, as well as humanitarian financing, are guided by centrality of protection.	Number of sector co-chaired by INGOs	5	8
Sectoral Objective: Facilitate a principled humanitarian response by ensuring that strategic decision-making processes and coordination mechanisms, as well as humanitarian financing, are guided by centrality of protection.	Number of coordinated assessments including intersectoral/interagency assessments conducted.	42	60
Sectoral Objective: Promote, coordinate and harmonize information management practices, needs and assessments in close collaboration with national stakeholders across sectors, including maintaining common data and information repositories to produce analysis and evidence-based advocacy.	Number of identified and assessed locations with displaced, return and migration disaggregated by SADD.	-	100
Sectoral Objective: Promote, coordinate and harmonize information management practices, needs and assessments in close collaboration with national stakeholders across sectors, including maintaining common data and information repositories to produce analysis and evidence-based advocacy.	Number of common information management products, including infographics, datasets, statistics, and/or other consolidated information data sets on affected population, needs and response, available on regular and ad-hoc basis.	70	70

Strategic Objective 2: Enhance national and local authorities' capacity to respond, as well as strengthening community resilience, to acute shocks and chronic stresses through strengthened coordination, evidence-based needs analyses, strategic preparedness and disaster management.		295 k	115 k
Sectoral Objective: Facilitate a principled humanitarian response by ensuring that strategic decision-making processes and coordination mechanisms, as well as humanitarian financing, are guided by centrality of protection.	Number of national humanitarian stakeholders provided with capacity building sessions on humanitarian principles and/or assessments and methodologies.	-	30
Sectoral Objective: Facilitate a principled humanitarian response by ensuring that strategic decision-making processes and coordination mechanisms, as well as humanitarian financing, are guided by centrality of protection.	Number of national stakeholders provided with capacity building sessions on Information management	-	30

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Part 4

Refugee Response Plan

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Migrants and Refugees

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
324k	134k	\$27*M	8	15

Libya has long served as both a destination and transit country for migrants and refugees seeking a better life or fleeing violence, repression and poverty in their countries of origin. In the context of the ongoing humanitarian crisis, migrants and refugees face many of the same challenges and threats as Libyan civilians, but these are often exacerbated by the additional threats of discrimination, risk of arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention, lack of documentation or legal status, human trafficking, forced labor and sexual violence and exploitation. Of the 636,000 migrants and refugees estimated to be in Libya, more than 324,000 are estimated to be in need, constituting a significant part—36 per cent—of the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2020.

Priority needs for migrants and refugees include legal assistance, access to registration and documentation, protection from arrest and detention, and access to vital services. Migrants and refugees are often excluded from national social protection services and safety nets by restrictive policies or limited capacity of services providers. Duty bearers' lack of awareness of migrants and refugees' rights is a significant challenge, requiring continued engagement of international and national humanitarian actors. Libya is not signatory to the 1951 UN convention related to the status of refugees and its 1969 protocol, and lacks a national legislation addressing refugees and asylum seekers.

In 2020, humanitarian organizations will target around 134,000 migrants and refugees deemed to be the most vulnerable. Priorities for the migrant and refugee response in 2020 will focus on: i) the provision of life-saving and protection assistance, including through coordinated advocacy for and response to the release of detained migrants and refugees from detention centers; ii) support to local authorities and partners to respond to the needs of migrants and refugees through capacity-building, strengthening of partnerships and coordination; and iii) strengthening the humanitarian action, broader migration management, development, and peace nexus.

Priorities for the response in 2020 will include the provision of life-saving and protection assistance for migrants and refugees in detention facilities operated by the DCIM, and for migrants and refugees in urban areas, particularly those affected or near the areas of active conflict. Through advocacy and response readiness, the humanitarian community will support the release of detained migrants and refugees and assist in their transition to living with unrestricted freedom of movement in urban areas where basic needs can be met through self-reliance and humanitarian support.

The response will focus on strengthening humanitarian access, through measures as mobile response teams to reach migrants and refugees in need, while reducing their risks in accessing basic services, increasing advocacy to end arbitrary detention and the establishment of alternatives to detention. The response will also focus on the continued advocacy to ensure migrants and refugees can better access public services.

Multi-purpose cash assistance, food, NFIs, shelter, education, health, protection services and WASH will be provided, as detailed under the sectors' response strategies. The response will also focus on individual and group sensitization, focusing on migrants and refugee communities, on the dangers and risks of irregular migration and the humanitarian services available to them. Partners will engage with authorities to promote alternative pathways to migration in Libya to ensure support to more sustainable changes in migration governance and reduce the vulnerabilities of migrants, linked to their irregular status.

While the migrant and refugee response is mainstreamed within sectors for the provision of humanitarian assistance, it is guided by the Principled Framework on Assistance to Refugees and Migrants and other policy frameworks, supported by the Migrant and Refugee Platform.

The migrants and refugees' response underlines that the primary responsibility for the protection and wellbeing of all persons in Libya is borne by the Libyan authorities. Humanitarian partners in 2020 will focus on the provision of support to Libyan authorities and institutions to protect the rights of migrants and refugees, and to provide for and respond to the humanitarian and wider needs of migrants and refugees in Libya.

Humanitarian partners will provide authorities and institutions technical support aimed towards the better understanding International Refugee Law, IHL, IHRL, international standards on migration governance and management including but not limited to humanitarian border management, registration, and countering human trafficking. Humanitarian partners will engage with and provide authorities and institutions support to strengthen ethical data collection and analysis on key thematic areas that affect migrants and refugees in Libya to facilitate an evidence-based response.

It is understood that the migrant and refugee response needs to be supplemented through activities that fall outside the framework of the HRP to achieve solutions for vulnerable migrants and refugees stranded

* Financial requirements for projects for migrants and refugees are estimates only.

in Libya. IOM and UNHCR will continue to support such solutions such as voluntary humanitarian returns, resettlement and complementary legal pathways.

Community stabilization activities that aim to alleviate possible tensions between host communities, IDPs, migrants and refugees; while improving livelihood opportunities and living conditions for the overall community and improving resilience, will also be promoted and conducted.

IOM will further strengthen its engagement with authorities to support the development of a legal framework for labour migration and bilateral labour agreements. Advocacy and capacity-building on adherence to international law and the development of legal protection for refugees and asylum-seekers will be carried out by humanitarian agencies.

The migrant and refugee response will be monitored both under the Principled Framework on Assistance to Refugees and Migrants, as well as through the HRP detailed monitoring framework under each sector.

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Part 5

Annexes

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5.1

Costing Methodology

The financial requirements for the 2020 HRP are based on project submissions by UN, national and international NGOs, supporting projects in consortium and partnerships. Efforts have been made to enhance the transparency of the costing of the response.

Following the submission of projects by partners, sector coordinators, together with review committees, vetted the projects against a common scorecard that assessed the suitability of projects against multiple indicators including alignment with strategic and sectoral objectives and priorities of the HRP, capacity, cost effectiveness, monitoring and accountability mechanisms and coordination. Finally, OCHA undertook a quality review to ensure overall alignment against the HRP strategy. 25 partners submitted a total of 85 projects, including multi-sectoral and multi-organizational projects, with a total financial requirement of USD\$114.9 million.

The total financial requirements for each sector are calculated as the sum of the approved project budgets. The costing was led by

the organizations which submitted the proposals, while review and approval for inclusion in the HRP was led by the sectors and the Humanitarian Coordinator.

The methodology for project cost estimations differs under each sector. While the majority of sectors used project-based costing, some sectors such as Education, used activity and per child calculations. A collective effort has been made to reduce costs where feasible and reach an acceptable balance between operational costs and support costs within the projects. Enhancements in transparency have been achieved by providing detailed and descriptive budget lines.

In 2020, the humanitarian community intends to strengthen transparency and explore alternative costing modalities and operating models to maximize efficiency in the delivery of assistance to people in need.

5.2

Participating Organizations

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
World Food Programme	\$22,113,904	Common Services, Education, Emergency Telecommunications, Food Security, Logistics	12
United Nations Children's Fund	\$16,538,399	Child Protection, Education, GBV, Health, Mine Action, WASH	9
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	\$13,018,395	Child Protection, Common Services, Shelter & NFI, GBV, Health, Protection	8
International Organization for Migration	\$13,006,600	Child Protection, Common Services, Education, Shelter & NFI, Food Security, Health, Mine Action, Protection	10
United Nations Population Fund	\$9,488,000	Common Services, GBV, Health	5
World Health Organization	\$8,523,418	Health	7
International Rescue Committee	\$4,643,000	GBV, Health, Protection	2
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	\$4,586,765	Child Protection, Common Services, Education, Shelter & NFI, GBV, Protection	7
Danish Refugee Council	\$3,223,916	Common Services, Shelter & NFI, Mine Action, Protection, WASH	5
Handicap International / Humanity & Inclusion	\$2,749,996	Health, Mine Action, Protection	2
Première Urgence Internationale	\$2,707,082	Health, Protection	3
Norwegian Refugee Council	\$2,058,009	Common Services, Education, Shelter & NFI, Protection	5
ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid	\$1,850,000	Mine Action	1
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	\$1,850,000	Food Security	3
HALO Trust	\$1,500,000	Mine Action	1
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	\$1,500,000	Common Services	1
Cooperazione E Sviluppo - CESVI	\$1,172,813	Shelter & NFI, GBV, Protection	1
Terre des Hommes - Italy	\$1,029,158	Child Protection, Education, Protection	1
United Nations Mine Action Service	\$1,020,000	Common Services, Mine Action	2

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	SECTORS	PROJECTS
Free Fields Foundation	\$650,000	Mine Action	1
INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	\$480,000	Child Protection, Education, Health	2
WeWorld - Gruppo Volontariato Civile Onlus	\$444,750	Protection, WASH	2
Alemdad Charity Association	\$298,000	Child Protection, WASH	2
Migrace Organization	\$200,000	WASH	1
Libyan Society for National Reconciliation and Charity Works	\$200,000	WASH	1

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5.3

Planning Figures by Sector

SECTOR	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPER. PARTNERS	NUMBER PROJECTS
Education	127 k	83 k	\$8.0 M	7	8
Emergency Telecommunications	893 k	212 k	\$1.0 M	1	2
Food Security	336 M	137 k	\$15.0 M	3	8
Health	526 k	203 k	\$29.7 M	9	17
Protection	475 k	128 k	\$14.2 M	17	17
Protection - Mine Action	893 k	345 k	\$7.5 M	7	7
Protection - Gender-Based Violence	166 k	100 k	\$6.8 M	6	7
Protection - Child Protection	220 k	139 k	\$6.6 M	12	10
Shelter & NFIs	342 k	81 k	\$7.0 M	6	7
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	242 k	145 k	\$5.1 M	6	8
Common Services (Logistics and Coordination)	-	-	\$14.0 M	10	9
Total	893 k	345 k	\$114.9M	25	85

BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)	IDPs	RETURNEES	NON- DISPLACED	MIGRANTS	REFUGEES
34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%	30 k	10 k	32 k	13 k	-
34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%	-	-	-	-	-
34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%	10 k	15 k	98 k	13 k	1 k
34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%	56 k	39 k	29 k	50 k	29 k
34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%	67 k	13 k	14 k	6 k	28 k
34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%	97 k	66 k	49 k	86 k	48 k
34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%	40 k	16 k	16 k	10 k	18 k
34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%	38 k	21 k	22 k	33 k	25 k
34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%	26 k	8 k	22 k	15 k	9 k
34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%	92 k	20 k	11 k	16 k	7 k
34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%	-	-	-	-	-
34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%	97 k	66 k	49 k	86 k	48 k

5.4

Planning Figures by Mantika

MANTIKA	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	OPER. PARTNERS	NUMBER PROJECTS	BY GENDER WOMEN / MEN (%)	BY AGE CHILDREN / ADULTS / ELDERS (%)	WITH DISABILITY (%)
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	3.4 k	0.2 k		37	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	46 k	13 k		47	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Al Jfarah	40 k	14 k		42	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Al Jufrah	11 k	2.3 k		33	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Al Kufrah	32 k	3.5 k		49	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Al Margeb	15 k	0.1 k		43	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Al Marj	3 k	9 k		36	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Azzawya	57 k	16 k		50	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Benghazi	83 k	65 k		70	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Derna	11 k	22 k		46	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Ejdabia	86 k	20 k		45	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Ghat	19 k	9 k		40	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Misrata	83 k	27 k		69	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Murzuq	56 k	13 k		47	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Nalut	6.7 k	0.3 k		38	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Sebha	64 k	18 k		57	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Sirt	29 k	27 k		53	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Tobruk	2 k	0.2 k		37	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Tripoli	169 k	68 k		81	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Ubari	15 k	6.6 k		43	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Wadi Ashshati	10 k	0.5 k		34	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Zwara	51 k	9 k		57	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%
Total	893 k	345 k	25	85	34 / 37	30 / 67 / 3	15%

5.5

What if We Fail to Respond?

Without the humanitarian assistance envisaged under this response plan, nearly 345,000 people in acute need will not receive life-saving humanitarian assistance. Tens of thousands of people will lack timely and sufficient access to basic services or essential goods. Thousands of households, who are already stretching coping strategies to the breaking point, will increasingly adopt negative coping mechanisms to maintain basic standards of living.

Without a protective environment, the safety and security of vulnerable people, particularly women, children, elderly people, people affected by conflict, and migrants and refugees, will remain at significant risk of physical and mental harm, including from exposure to explosive hazards, sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of abuse and exploitation.

- More than 203,000 people with the most severe needs will face extreme risks to their physical and mental wellbeing if mobile medical teams are not available or cannot reach people, health facilities are closed, or essential services are not available. Thousands of trauma patients may suffer lifelong disabilities as a consequence of their inability to obtain timely medical assistance and follow-up rehabilitative care.
- Lack of adequate disease surveillance will increase the risk of outbreaks of life-threatening diseases. Given the limited capacity to respond, this could have a catastrophic impact on vulnerable people, particularly children.
- At least 137,000 people, including 12,000 migrants and refugees, may be unable to meet their food and nutrition needs. This would pressure them to divert available resources to purchase food, adversely impacting their access to other services like health, WASH and education; or pressure households to resort to negative coping mechanisms.
- At least 145,000 people may not have access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services, increasing their risk to waterborne diseases and other health-related problems and put further pressure on the already overburdened health facilities.
- At least 81,000 people would likely remain in inadequate, substandard or overcrowded shelters, with severe implications for their health and socioeconomic situation and exposing them to significant protection risks.
- The development of over 83,500 children could be compromised by a lack of access to education, as well as exposing them to protection risks.
- Around 128,000 of the most vulnerable people will remain at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. Approximately 100,000 people, mostly women and girls, would be at risk of sexual and gender-based violence and 45,000 girls and 58,000 boys will not receive specialized services, such as psychosocial support, case management and referrals; while around 345,000 people in acute need will be exposed to contamination from explosive hazards.

5.6

How to Contribute

Contribute to the Humanitarian Response Plan

To see the country's humanitarian needs overview, humanitarian response plan and monitoring reports, and donate directly to organizations participating to the plan.

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/libya

Contribute through the Central Emergency Response Fund

The CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of an emergency and for underfunded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world.

www.cerf.un.org/donate

Report contribution through Financial Tracking Service

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity, to show the total amount of funding, and to expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Report contributions to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form on the FTS website.

www.fts.unocha.org

Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations	NFI	Non-Food Item
ACG	Area Coordination Group	NGO	Non-Government Organization
CBCM	Community-Based Complaints Mechanism	NNGO	National Non-Government Organization
CBT	Cash-Based Transfers	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CCS	Coordination and Commons Services	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
CFM	Common Feedback Mechanism	PIN	People in Need
CMWG	Cash & Markets Working Group	PMR	Periodic Monitoring Report
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group	PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
DCIM	Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration	PSS	Psychosocial Support
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
ETS	Emergency Telecommunications Sector	SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
GNA	Government of National Accord	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
HNS	Humanitarian Notification System	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons	USD	United States Dollars
IHL	International Humanitarian Law (IHL)	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IHRL	International Human Rights Law (IHRL)	WFP	World Food Programme
IMAWG	Information Management and Assessments Working Group	WHO	World Health Organization
INGO	International Non-Government Organization		
IOM	International Organization for Migration		
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group		
JMMI	Joint Market Monitoring Initiative		
LibMAC	Libyan Mine Action Centre		
LNA	Libyan National Army		
LYD	Libyan Dinars		
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket		
MoE	Ministry of Education		
MPCA	Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance		
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment		

End Notes

- 1 UNSMIL/OHCHR
- 2 IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Tripoli Update, 9 January 2020
- 3 OCHA
- 4 UNDP, Human Development Data (1990-2018), <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>
- 5 World Bank, Libya's Economic Update, October 2019
- 6 Surveyed participants were asked if they faced challenges obtaining enough money to meet their needs over the 30 days prior to data collection (7 July-10 September 2019)
- 7 REACH, Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MNSA), October 2019
- 8 Triangulation between Libyan Statistics Office, World Bank and news agencies and REACH, Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MNSA), October 2019
- 9 WHO, Health Assessment, October 2019
- 10 IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Migrant Report, Round 27 (August-October 2019)
- 11 IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Migrant Report, Round 27 (August-October 2019)
- 12 REACH, Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Migrants and refugees, 2019
- 13 IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, IDP and Returnee Report, Round 27, August-October 2019
- 14 Ministry of Health, Early Warning Alert and Response Network
- 15 IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, IDP and Returnee Report
- 16 IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, IDP and Returnee Report, Round 27, August-October 2019
- 17 Antenatal care, immunization services, preventative and curative services for under 5 years of age, non-communicable disease services, surgical services
- 18 REACH, Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2019
- 19 REACH, Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2019
- 20 REACH, Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2019
- 21 REACH, Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment & Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Migrants and refugees, 2019
- 22 As defined through the Minimum Expenditure Basket
- 23 REACH, Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment & Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Migrants and refugees, 2019
- 24 REACH, Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2019
- 25 REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment & Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Migrants and refugees, 2019
- 26 REACH, Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2019
- 27 REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2019
- 28 REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2019

